



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 5) NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1993/MAGHA 10, 1914

इस भाग से भिन्न एक संख्या की जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ
Statutory Orders Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than
the Ministry of Defence)

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय
(विधि कार्य विभाग)
(न्यायिक अनुभाग)
सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.प्र. 160.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री कृष्ण गुप्ता/सिन्हा, एडवोकेट प्राधिकारी की उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अर्धीन एक आवेदन हम बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे जिला खगारिया (बिहार राज्य) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 3(267)/92-न्यायिक]
पा. श्री. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Legal Affairs)
Judicial Section

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1992

S.O. 161.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Krishan Murari Sinha, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Khagaria Distt. (Bihar).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(267)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.प्र. 161 - नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री अच्युत लाल गुप्ता एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अर्धीन एक आवेदन हम बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे कुर्ला-बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) राज्य में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 3(268)/92-न्यायिक]

पा. श्री. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1992

S.O. 161.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Achchhe Lal Gupta, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Kuria, Bombay (Maharashtra).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(268)/92-Judl]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 162.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री सैयद अनवर अख्ताम हुसैनो, एडवोकेट ने उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे मुगल गराय धारणमो (उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का अपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(269)/92-व्यापिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1992

S.O. 162.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Saiyed Anwar Abbas Hussaini, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Moghalsarai—Varanasi (U.P.).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(269)/92-Judl]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 163.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री कैलाश चन्द्र गुप्ता, एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे बुंदेलो (राजस्थान राज्य) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का अपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(270)/92-व्यापिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1992

S.O. 163.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Kailash Chandra Gupta, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Bundli (Rajasthan).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(270)/92-Judl]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 164.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री प्रेम कुमार, एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे नकोदर, सब डिविजन, जिला जालंधर (पंजाब) व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का अपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(275)/92-व्यापिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1992

S.O. 164.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Prem Kumar, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Nokodar, Sub-Division, Distt. Jalandhar (Punjab).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(275)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली 30 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 165.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री भगवान सिंह, एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे बयाना, जिला भरतपुर (राजस्थान) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का अपेक्ष इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(273)/92-व्यापिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1992

S.O. 165.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Bhagwan Singh, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Bayana, District Bharatpur, Rajasthan.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(273)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 166.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री रशद हुसैन सिद्दीकी एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे निजामुद्दीन (पूर्व एवं पश्चिम) दिल्ली में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(274)/92-न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1992

S.O. 166.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Rashid Hussain Siddiqui, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Nizamuddin East and West (i.e. U.T. of Delhi).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(274)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 167.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री पृथ्वी सिंह चौधरी एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे जिला न्यायालय करनाल (हरियाणा) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(275)/92-न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1992

S.O. 167.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Pirthi Singh Chaudhury, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in District Courts, Karnal (Haryana).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(272)/92-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 168.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री पूरन सिंह एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन

इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे जौड़ (हरियाणा) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(6)/93-न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1993

S.O. 168.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Puran Singh, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Jind (Haryana).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(6)/93-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 169.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री नरेश कुमार बंसल एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे कैथल (हरियाणा) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(7)/93-न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1993

S.O. 169.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Naresh Kumar Bansal, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Kaithal (Haryana).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(7)/93-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 170.—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री परभास्मा सरन नौक् ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे नाजिमाबाद (उ. प्र.) व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(8)03/--न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन्, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1993

S.O. 170.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Parmatma Saran Gaur, for appointment as a Notary to practise in Ghaziabad (U.P.).

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(8)/93-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 171.—नोटरीय नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री आर. के. अरुंधा एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी का उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अन्वये एक आवेदन हमारे कार्यालय में किया है कि उत्तरप्रदेश (संघ क्षेत्र) में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किताबों का प्रकाशन का आक्षेप हम सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिनों के भीतर लिखित रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[नं. 5(9)/93-न्यायिक]

पं. सी. कण्णन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

SO. 171.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956 that application has been made to the said Authority, under Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri R. K. Arora, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Delhi.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this notice.

[No. F. 5(9)/93-Judl.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

गृह मंत्रालय)

(संरक्षितता भूरी)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 172.—सहायक अधिसूचना भूरी, लखनऊ के 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मियों ने हिंदा का कार्यवाहक ज्ञान प्रदर्शित किया है। अब राजधानी (संघ क्षेत्र) के अधिसूचना के लिए प्रयोग्य नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के अनुसरण (1) के अनुसरण में इस कार्यवाहक का आदेश, अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

[नं. 5/2/90-हिंदा]

सुदर्शन, योगेश्वर, हिंदी अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Intelligence Bureau)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 172.—More than 80 per cent officers/employees working in the Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Lucknow have since

acquired working knowledge in Hindi. As such, in pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the union) Rules 1976, the above-mentioned office of the Bureau is, hereby, notified.

[No. 502/90-Hindi]

SUDERSHAN GOMBER, Hindi Officer

कार्यवाहक, न्यायिक अधिकारिता तथा पेशवा संरक्षण

(न्यायिक और प्रशासनिक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 173.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 3) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे उल्लिखित केन्द्रीय अधिनियम द्वारा केन्द्र-लिखित अभियोजन अधिकारियों को, भारत के ऐसे किसी राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में, जिसको पूर्वोक्त धारा के उपबंध लागू होते हैं, विधि द्वारा स्थापित विचारण न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष मुद्रित स्थापन द्वारा स्थापित मामलों या और पुनर्जांच या अपील न्यायालयों में इन मामलों में स्थापित अपील, पुनर्जांच या अन्य विषयों के संचालन के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त करते हैं।

संदर्भ:

1. आर. सुन्दर राजन
2. के. सुधाकर
3. एम. ए. सुकतान
4. अजय कुमार दुबे
5. जय सिंह तेरांग
6. महेश्वर कुमार
7. राकेश कुमार शर्मा
8. रवि भूषण शर्मा
9. ब. रेन्द्र कुमार
10. सुन्दर कुमार
11. महेश्वर सिंह
12. एम. सी. जयवाल

[संख्या - 115/11/93-ए. व. ड. II]

ए. सी. शर्मा, अधीक्षक

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following prosecuting officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation as Special Public Prosecutors for the conduct of cases instituted by Delhi Special Police Establishment in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts, established by law in any State or Union Territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

1. Shri R. Soundar Rajan
2. Shri S. A. Sultan
3. Shri K. Sudhakar
4. Shri Ajay Kumar Dubey
5. Shri Jy Singh Terang
6. Shri Mahender Kumar

7. Shri Rakesh Kumar Saini
8. Shri Ravi Bhushan Sharma
9. Shri Virender Kumar
10. Shri Rustam Khan
11. Shri Mahinder Singh
12. Shri M. C. Jaswal.

[No. 225/21/92-AVD-II]
A. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी 1993

का. धा. 174 --केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित अपराधों को ऐसे अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करता है जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा किया जाना है, अर्थात्:—

जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य रणबीर पंडित संहिता, 1989 (1989 का अधिनियम संख्या 12) (1932 ई. प.) की धारा 165-क के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध।

[संख्या 225/19/92—ए. सी. डी. II]
आ. पी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1993

S.O. 174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment namely:—

Offence punishable under Section 165-A of the Jammu & Kashmir State Ranbir Penal Code, 1989 (Act No. 12 of 1989) (1932 A.D.).

[No. 228/49/92-AVD-II]
C. P. SINGH, Dy Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्थान विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी 1993

स्टाम्प

का. धा. 175 --भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उप शब्दों को माफ करता है जो कि भारतीय मुद्रा उद्योग विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले सात रुपये के मूल्य के 10% एम. आई. ई.डी. का. धा. (सिडबी) 2007 (दूसरी श्रृंखला) के प्रतिवर्तनीय गैर-संक्षयी ऋण-पत्रों के रूप में उक्त अधिनियम के तहत प्रसारित हैं।

[सं. 1/93--स्टाम्प-पत्र सं. 33/56/92-स्ट. II]

आत्मा राम अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1993

STAMPS

S.O. 175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of promissory notes—13% SIDBI 2007 (2nd Series) of the value of rupees eighty crores, only to be issued by Small Industries Development Bank of India are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 1/93-Stamp- No. 33/56/92-ST]

ATMA RAM, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1993

स्टाम्प

का. धा. 176 --भारतीय स्टाम्प अधि. 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उप शब्दों को माफ करता है जो महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि., नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले सात बार में जारी कराई के मूल्य के 17 प्रतिशत (कराई) -- 422 करोड़ (6 वीं श्रृंखला के अप्रतिवर्तनीय गैर-संक्षयी ऋण-पत्रों के रूप में उक्त अधिनियम के तहत प्रसारित हैं।

[सं. 3/93--स्टाम्प-पत्र सं. 33/18/92-बि. II]

आत्मा राम अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1993

STAMPS

S.O. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of debentures described as "Non-Convertible Non-Cumulative 17% Taxable"—422 Crores (6th Series) of the value of rupees four hundred and twenty two crores only to be issued by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 3/93-Stamp-F. No. 33/18/92-ST.]

ATMA RAM, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1993

स्टाम्प

का. धा. 177 --भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उप शब्दों को माफ करता है जो महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि., नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले सात बार में जारी कराई के मूल्य के 18 प्रतिशत (कराई) -- 352 करोड़ (7 वीं श्रृंखला) के अप्रतिवर्तनीय गैर-संक्षयी ऋण-पत्रों के रूप में उक्त अधिनियम के अर्थात् अन्वेषणों पर प्रसारित हैं।

[सं. 3/93/स्टाम्प का सं. 33/12/92 बि. II]

आत्मा राम, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1993

STAMPS

S.O. 177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of debentures described as "Non-Convertible Non-Cumulative 18% Taxable)—452 Crores (7th series)" of the value of rupees four hundred and fifty two crores only to be issued by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 2/93-Stamps-F. No. 33/42/92-ST.]

ATMA RAM, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 178 :—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकरण उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1980 के खण्ड -3 के उपखण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एम्पायर्स धर्ममती गोरी कुमार, उपायुक्त, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली को श्री वी. वी. भट्ट के स्थान पर न्यू बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एक. 9/41/91—सं. ओ. 1]

के. जी. गोएल, निदेशक

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 1993

S.O. 178.—In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause 5 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shrimati Gauri Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi as a Director of New Bank of India vice Shri V. V. Bhat.

[F. No. 9/41/91-B.O.]

K. G. GOEL, Director

आणिश्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 विम्बर, 1993

का. आ. 179 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के भाषिक प्रयत्नों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (3) के अनुसरण में आणिश्रम मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करता है :—

1. मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक,
मुख्य लेखा कार्यालय, आणिश्रम मंत्रालय,
उत्तर भवन, नई दिल्ली।

2. विभाग आयुक्त
फंडला मुक्त व्यापार अंश
राष्ट्रीय प्राम-370230 कच्छ (गुजरात)

3. इण्डिया ट्रेड प्रमोशन आर्गनाइजेशन,
प्रगति मैदान,
नई दिल्ली-110001

4. समुद्र उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण,
कण्डला फ्री ट्रेड ज़ोन,
पी. बा. सं. 1708, कॉलिस एस्टेट,
एम. जी. रोड, एर्नाकुलम,
कोच्चि-682015।

5. काउन्सिल फॉर लैथर एक्सपोर्ट्स,
(सैदर सेंटर), 53,
सिद्देहान्स रोड,
मद्रास-600003।

6. संयुक्त मुख्य निर्यातक आयात-निर्यात,
प्राधिकरण बाजार भावाम
व्यावसायिक केन्द्र सागर सराय,
गुलजरीमल धर्मसाला रोड,
मुरादाबाद-244001।

[सं. ई.-11011/15/90—हिंदी]

हार्दवारी लाल, संयुक्त निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1992

S.O. 179.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official purposes of the Union), Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following Offices under the Ministry of Commerce whereof more than 80 per cent staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Chief Controller of Accounts,
Principal Accounts Office,
Ministry of Commerce,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.
2. Development Commissioner,
Kandla Free Trade Zone,
Gandhidham-370230
Kachchh (Gujarat).
3. India Trade Promotion Organisation,
Pragati Maidhan, New Delhi-110001.
4. Marine Products Export Development Authority,
World Trade Centre, P.B. No. 1708,
Collis Estate, M.G. Road,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682015.
5. Council for Leather Exports,
Leather Centre,
53, Sydehans Road,
Madras-600003.
6. Joint Chief Controller,
Export Import Authority Market,
Residence Commercial Centre, Sagar Sarai,
Guljarimal Dharmasala Road,
Moradabad-244001.

[No. E-11011/15/90-Hindi]

HARDWARI LAL, Jt. Director

स्वास्थ्य और नागरिक पुनर्निर्माण

(नागरिक पुनर्निर्माण)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.आ. 1992-भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) की खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो ए.तु.व. द्वारा अधिसूचित करना है कि जिस/जिन भारतीय मानक/मानकों का/के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है/दिए गए हैं, वही/वे स्थापित हो गया है/हो गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्र.सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और मा.पं.क.	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिरिक्त भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों की सं० और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आई एस : 16 (भाग 2)-1991 जमझ-विनिष्टि भाग 2 मशीन से बना जमझ (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 16 (भाग 2)-1973	1991-12-31
2.	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 23)-1991 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादों की परीक्षण विधियां भाग 23 प्रविरीत्य सूक्ष्म अवगोपण द्वारा द्रव पेट्रोलियम में हाइड्रो कार्बन टाइप (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 23)-1971	1991-12-31
3.	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 43)-1991 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादों की परीक्षण विधियां भाग 43 रंग सूक्ष्म विधि द्वारा परीक्षण विधियां दूसरा पुनरीक्षण	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 43)-1967	1991-12-31
4.	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 58)-1991 पेट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादों की परीक्षण विधियां भाग 58 अक्रिय ग्रीज का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1448 (भाग 58)-1964	1991-12-31
5.	आई एस : 1528 (भाग 15)-1991 अग्निमह सामग्री के नमूने लेने और भौतिक परीक्षण और विधियां भाग 15 डेन्स प्रकार के अग्निमह सामग्री की बलक घनत्व, संघनता और वास्तविक संघनता की निर्धारण विधि संशोधन	आई एस :	1991-12-31
6.	आई एस : 1760 (भाग 3)-1992 बूना, एथर, डोलोमाइट और संबद्ध सामग्री का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 3, लोह आक्साइड, एल्यूमिना, कैल्शियम आक्साइड और मैग्नीशिया का निर्धारण	आई एस : 1760-1962	1992-01-31
7.	आई एस : 1917 (भाग 1)-1991 क्वार्ट्जाइट और उच्च सिलिका बालू का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 1 दहन पर क्षति का निर्धारण (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1917-1962	1991-12-31
8.	आई एस : 1917 (भाग 2)-1991 क्वार्ट्जाइट और उच्च सिलिका बालू का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 2 सोडियम और पोटेशियम का ज्वाला फोटोमिट्री द्वारा निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1917-1962	1991-12-31
9.	आई एस : 1917 (भाग 4)-1991 क्वार्ट्जाइट और उच्च सिलिका बालू का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 4 परमाणु अवगोपण स्पेक्ट्रोमेट्रिक विधि द्वारा एल्यूमीनियम का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1917-1962	1991-12-31
10.	आई एस : 1917 (भाग 5)-1992 क्वार्ट्जाइट और उच्च सिलिका बालू का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 5 परमाणु अवगोपण स्पेक्ट्रोमेट्रिक विधि द्वारा लोह का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 1917-1962	1992-01-31
11.	आई एस : 2122 (भाग 2)-1991 पावर प्रेषण-पट्टे पावर प्रेषण हेतु पट्टे के ज्वन, भंडारण, संस्थापन और रखरखाव की रीति-संहिता भाग 2 की पट्टा ड्राइव (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस : 2122 (भाग 2)-1973	1991-12-31

1	2	3	4
12.	आई एम : 2222-1991 मिट्टी की पक्की मरंध इमारती ईंटों की विशिष्टि (सीमरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2222-1979	1991-12-31
13.	आई एम : 2372-1991 कृषिगटार के लिए इमारती लकड़ी-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2372-1963	1991-12-31
14.	आई एम : 2541-1991 चूना कंक्रीट की तैयारी और प्रयोग की विधि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2541-1974	1991-12-31
15.	आई एम : 2687-1991 कैप वाचने-विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2687-1975	1991-12-31
16.	आई एम : 2800 (भाग 1)-1991 नलकूप वैधक्य के निर्माण एवं परीक्षण की विधि संहिता भाग 1 निर्माण (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 2800 (भाग 1)-1979	1991-12-31
17.	आई एम : 3351-1991 अन्तर्दहन इंजन-डीजल ईंधन फिल्टर परीक्षण विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 3351-1968	1991-12-31
18.	आई एम : 3617-1992 पुरुषों हेतु जर्सी बुनी (निटेड)-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 3617-1966	1992-01-31
19.	आई एम : 4268-1992 बायु अशुद्धीकृत प्राथमिक आर्द्र सैल-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4268-1978	1992-10-31
20.	आई एम : 4582-1992 यस्त्रादि-स्त्रियों हेतु काडिशन बुना (निटेड)-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 4582-1968	1992-01-31
21.	आई एम : 5828-1991 आर्थोडेंटिक जम्बूर-आकार आयास और परीक्षण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 5828-1970	1991-12-31
22.	आई एम : 6175 (भाग 4)-1991 चूड़ी कसने वाली टोटी भाग 4 एम 3 से एम 24 तक के साइज आई एम आर्मीटिक कटी चूड़ी हेतु लम्बी थोक मशीन-विशिष्टि	आई एम : 7821-1975	1991-12-31
23.	आई एम : 6175 (भाग 2)-1992 चूड़ी कसने वाली टोटी भाग 8 पाइप चूड़ी टेपर आर सी थ्रेणी हेतु चूड़ी कसने वाली टोटी-विशिष्टि	आई एम : 7796-1975	1992-01-31
24.	आई एम : 6410-1991 ग्याही और चूर्ण का चूम्बकीय प्रवाह पहचान-विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 6410-1971	1991-12-31
25.	आई एम : 6518-1992 जन्मशेषों में शाय जन्मने पर नियंत्रण की विधि संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 6518-1972	1992-01-31
26.	आई एम : 6589-1992 स्त्रीरोग हेतु यंत्र निमटी गर्भाशय की मरहम पट्टी, बाजर्जन पेटर्न आचार और आयास (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 6589-1972	1992-01-31
27.	आई एम : 7080 (भाग 1)-1992 एम टी पी चूषण उपकरण-विशिष्टि भाग 1 हस्तचालित (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7080 (भाग 1)-1981	1992-02-29
28.	आई एम : 7080 (भाग 2)-1992 एम टी पी चूषण उपकरण-विशिष्टि भाग 2-बिजली-सह-हस्तचालित (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7080 (भाग 2)-1983	1992-02-29
29.	आई एम : 7080 (भाग 3)-1992 एम टी पी चूषण उपकरण-विशिष्टि भाग 3 बिजली चालित	---	1992-02-29
30.	आई एम : 7233-1991 इपि कोट नाशक 2, 4-डी इथाइल ग्रस्टर-विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7233-1985	1991-10-31
31.	आई एम : 7433-1992 प्रसूतिक्रिया हेतु यंत्र प्रसूति क्रिया हेतु यंत्र-निमटी, गील लिगमेंट, शोनी पेटर्न-आकार और आयास (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7433-1974	1993-01-31

1	2	3	4
32.	आई एम : 7583-1991 विजयी के चिकित्सा उपकरण-उच्च आवृत्ति शल्यक्रिया उपस्कर विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7583-1974	1991-12-31
33.	आई एम : 7620 (भाग 3)-1991 विजयी के चिकित्सा उपकरण-किरण उपस्कर का निवेशन भाग 3 विकिरण से सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं	आई एम :	1991-12-31
34.	आई एम : 7790-1991 डोस कैप डिवाइस-विनिर्दिष्ट	आई एम : 7790-1975	1991-12-31
35.	आई एम : 7984-1991 रगड़ने वाला यौगिक-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7984-1975	1991-12-31
36.	आई एम : 7991-1991 हृत्पंपादिग स्वयंपर आइव-सांटेस्टिन-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 7991-1976	1991-12-31
37.	आई एम : 8039-1991 हृत्पंपों की सूर्य सिंक्रोन साईं-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 8039-1976	1991-12-31
38.	आई एम : 8365-1991 साई और सावक प्रतिरोधी वैल्व शैथिल्य हेतु तांबा मिश्रधातु (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 8365-1977	1991-12-31
39.	आई एम : 8445-1991 कृमि काट नार्मी बायोकैमिस्ट्री (एम बाय यो) तकनीकी ग्रेड-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 8445-1977	1991-10-31
40.	आई एम : 8809-1991 पोलिनिर्माण-अल्युमिनियम की विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 8809-1978	1991-12-31
41.	आई एम : 9700-1991 मक्खियां एल्युमिनियम-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 9700-1981	19-12-31
42.	आई एम : 9992-1991 द्रव कृमि काट नाशक हेतु रोग और आगताकार टिम प्लेट के डिब्बे-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 9992-1981	1991-12-31
43.	आई एम : 10345-1992 इस्पात संयंत्र में प्रयोग हेतु पालक ग्रेड-पूना पत्थर-विनिर्दिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एम : 10345-1982	1992-01-31
44.	आई एम : 10927 (भाग 3)-1991 फ्लैट सतह पर पि ए जाले परीक्षण में प्रयोग हेतु बाइस्टर कटोरना मात्रा की सारणियों भाग 3 एन बी 0 2 से कम	---	1991-12-31
45.	आई एम : 13061-1991 गोल और मोस उत्पाद-सैलामोनेला की पहचान (संदर्भ विधि)	---	1991-12-31
46.	आई एम : 13152 (भाग 1)-1991 डोस मैत्र-सामग्री बूझा-विनिर्दिष्ट भाग 1 सुधाहूय	---	1991-10-31
47.	आई एम : 13161 (भाग 2)-1992 पोलिनिर्माण-पोल पर शोर स्तर भाग 2 भाषन की संज्ञा	---	1992-01-31
48.	आई एम : 13161 (भाग 3)-1992 पोलिनिर्माण-पोल पर शोर स्तर भाग 3-अधिकतम शोर स्तर सीमा संज्ञा	---	1992-01-31
49.	आई एम : 13173-1991 मिट्टी बड़े प्रेफास्ट कृमिबल और कावेन बड़े मिनिर्माण काब्रिटिड कृमिबल-प्रहसन और प्रयोग	---	1991-11-30
50.	आई एम : आतां में डलाई डूक-स्विच एवं कासग सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	---	1991-12-31
51.	आई एम : 13217-1991 थर्मोप्लास्टिक के धुमन हकन	---	1991-12-31
52.	आई एम : 13218 (भाग 2)-1991 नदी घाटी परिगोजन हेतु निर्माण के दोस्त प्रगति की रिपोर्ट हेतु प्रोफार्मा भाग 2 जल विद्युत कार्य	---	1991-12-31
53.	आई एम : 13219-1992 आलो हेतु रौक कावेन (गैमेंट प्रोडेंट)-सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	---	1991-12-31
54.	आई एम : 13232-1992 क्रेडिट के आर्धों में विज्ञान विज्ञान मापन शक्तियों के सम्पादन, रक्षण और प्रेषण	---	1991-01-31

1	2	3	5
55. आई एस : 13235-1991 शार्ट कटिड बिद्युत धारा के प्रभाव की गणना	---		1991-12-31
56. आई एस : 13238-199 शोपिंग आधारित निकपास्फेट प्राइमर (दोपैक)-विशिष्ट	---		1991-12-31
57. आई एस : 1323-1991 स्पोक्स सनहक (दोपैक)-विशिष्ट	---		1991-12-31
58. आई एस : 13255-1992 प्रार्थक द्रव उच्चगति फ्लैप विपकाने और एन्वेमिस किए लिफाफा मशीन-विशिष्ट	---		1992-01-31
59. आई एस : 13258-1991 प्रत्यक्ष द्रवणीय गैसों हेतु 5 मिटर जलधारिता से अधिक वेलिडित प्रत्यक्ष कार्बन इस्पात मिलिटरी-प्रयोग किए गए द्रव गैस मिलिटरी के निरीक्षण और रिफिलिंग हेतु रीति संहिता	---		1991-12-31
60. आई एस : 13261-1991 मेल्वा मिट्टे का तेल-विशिष्ट	---		1991-12-31
61. आई एस : 13264-1991 तैयार गुदा शिखड़ी मिश्रण-विशिष्ट	---		1991-12-31
62. आई एस : 13265-1991 तैयार गुदा शाकाहारी पुलाव मिश्रण-विशिष्ट	---		1991-12-31
63. आई एस : 13271-1992 मिनरेन-परिक्षण विधि	---		1992-01-31
64. आई एस : 13272-1992 बुने फोने और बुने (निटेड) पर्दे और कुत्तिस ड्रेपरी कपड़े और उनके मिश्रण-विशिष्ट	आई एस : 1502-1959 और आई एस : 2125-1963		1992-01-31
65. आई एस : 13310-1992 आयताकार त्राम सहित ई-कोड आयाम-सामान्य उपयोगों के लिए मैग्नीशियम आक्साइड के बने सेक्शन	---		1992-01-31
66. आई एस : 13312-1992 पोर्सलेन के आयाम-मध्यम प्रक्षुब्ध वातावरण हेतु तेल भरे ट्रांसफार्मर बुनिया (रेटिल 42 कि.वॉ.)	---		1992-01-31
67. आई एस : 13314-1992 संनक्ति बैटरी से चलने वाले टोम प्रवस्था वाले इन्वर्टर-विशिष्ट	---		1992-01-31
68. आई एस : 13316-1992 शर्करा उद्योग हेतु उष्मा विनिमयकों हेतु स्टेनलेस इस्पात वेलिडित यूस्टेन्टिक पाइप-विशिष्ट	---		1992-01-31
69. आई एस : 13327-1992 मोटर वाहन टोईंग रस्सियों केवल या मरिण हेतु एल्कोबेज-विशिष्ट	---		1992-01-31
70. आई एस : 13333-1992 इथि की अनामक मैट्रिक्स इन्फ्यू-विशिष्ट	---		1992-01-31

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों बम्बई, कलकत्ता, चेन्नई, उदुपत्त तथा गांधी कार्यालय अहमदाबाद, बंगलूर, धोमान, भुवनेश्वर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13:2]

एन. श्री निवारन, अपर महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Civil Supplies)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1992

S.O. 180 In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, The Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), Particulars of which is/are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has/have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Year and Title of the Indian Standard(s) Established	No. and year of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	IS : 16 (Part 2)—1991 Shellac—Specification Part 2 Machine-made shalac (Third Revision)	IS : 16 (Part 2)—1973	1991-12-31

1	2	3	4
2.	IS : 1448 (Part 23)—1991 Methods of test for petroleum and its products (P : 23) Hydrocarbon types in liquid petroleum products by fluorescent indicator absorption (Third Revision)	IS : 1448 (P : 23)—1971	1991-12-31
3.	IS : 1448 (P : 43)—1991 Methods of test for petroleum and its products (P : 43) Bromine number by colour indicator method (Second Revision)	IS : 1448 (P : 43)—1967	1991-12-31
4.	IS : 1448 (P : 58)—1991 Methods of test for petroleum and its products (P : 58) Determination of insolubles in greases (First Revision)	IS : 1448 (P : 58)—1964	1991-12-31
5.	IS : 1528 (Part 15)—1991 Method of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 15 Method for determination of bulk density apparent porosity and true porosity of dense shaped refractory materials	IS : —	1991-12-31
6.	IS : 1760 (Part 3)—1992 Chemical analysis of limestones, dolomite and allied materials Part 3 Determination of iron oxide, alumina, calcium oxide and magnesia (First Revision)	IS : 1760—1962	1992-01-31
7.	IS : 1917 (Part 1)—1991 Chemical analysis of quartzite and high silica sand Part 1 Determination of loss on ignition (First Revision)	IS : 1917—1962	1991-12-31
8.	IS : 1917 (Part 2)—1991 Chemical analysis of quartzite and high silica sand Part 2 Determination of sodium and potassium by flame photometry (First Revision)	IS : 1917—1962	1991-12-31
9.	IS : 1917 (Part 4)—1991 Chemical analysis of quartzite and high silica sand Part 4 Determination of aluminium by atomic absorption spectrometric method (First Revision)	IS : 1917—1962	1991-12-31
10.	IS : 1917 (Part 5)—1992 Chemical analysis of quartzite and high silica sand Part 5 Determination of iron by atomic absorption spectrometric method (First Revision)	IS : 1917—1962	1992-01-31
11.	IS : 2122 (Part 2)—1991 Power Transmission—belts Code of practice for selection, storage, installation and maintenance of belting for power transmission Part 2 V—Belt Drives (First Revision)	IS : 2122 (Part 2)—1973	1991-12-31
12.	IS : 2222—1991 Specification for burnt clay perforated building bricks (Third Revision)	IS : 2222—1979	1991-12-31
13.	IS : 2372—1991 Timber for cooling Towers—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 2372—1963	1991-12-31
14.	IS : 2541—1991 Preparation and use of lime concrete —Code of practice (Second Revision)	IS : 2541—1974	1991-12-31
15.	IS : 2687—1991 Cap nuts—Specification (Second Revision)	IS : 2687—1975	1991-12-31

1	2	3	4
16.	IS : 2800 (Part 1)—1991 Code of practice for construction and testing of tubewells/borewells Part 1 Construction (Second Revision)	IS : 2800 (Part 1)—1979	1991-12-31
17.	IS : 3351—1991 Internal combustion engines—Diesel fuel filters—Method of tests (First Revision)	IS : 3351—1968	1991-12-31
18.	IS : 3617—1992 Textiles—Gent's pullover, knitted—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 3617—1966	1992-01-31
19.	IS : 4268—1992 Air Depolarized primary wet cells—Specification (Second Revision)	IS : 4268—1978	1992-01-31
20.	IS : 4582—1992 Textiles—Women's Cardigan, knitted—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 4582—1968	1992-01-31
21.	IS : 5828—1991 Orthodontic pliers, workroom—Shape, dimensions and tests (First Revision)	IS : 5828—1970	1991-12-31
22.	IS : 6175 (Part 4)—1991 Screwing Taps Part 4 Long shank machine screwing taps for ISO metric screw threads sizes from M3 to M24—Specification	IS : 7821—1975	1991-12-31
23.	IS : 6175 (Part 8)—1992 Screwing taps Part 8 Screwing taps for pipe threads taper Rc series—Specification	IS : 7796—1975	1992-01-31
24.	IS : 6410—1991 Magnetic flow detection inks and powders—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 6410—1971	1991-12-31
25.	IS : 6518—1992 Code of practice for control of sediment in reservoirs (First Revision)	IS : 6518—1972	1992-01-31
26.	IS : 6589—1992 Gynaecological instruments—Forceps, uterine dressing, bonney's pattern—shape and dimensions (First Revision)	IS : 6539—1972	1992-01-31
27.	IS : 7080 (Part 1)—1992 MTP suction apparatus—Specification Part 1 Manually operated (Second Revision)	IS : 7080 (Part 1)—1981	1992-02-29
28.	IS : 7080 (Part 2)—1992 MTP suction apparatus—Specification Part 2 Electrical-cum-manually operated (First Revision)	IS : 7080 (Part 2)—1983	1992-02-29
29.	IS : 7080 (Part 3)—1992 MTP Suction apparatus—Specification Part 3 Electrically operated	—	1992-02-29
30.	IS : 7233—1991 Pesticide—2, 4—D, ethyl ester technical specification (Second Revision)	IS : 7233—1985	1991-10-31
31.	IS : 7433—1992 Obstetrics instruments—forceps, round ligament, bonney's pattern—shape and Dimensions (First Revision)	IS : 7433—1974	1992-01-31
32.	IS : 7583—1991 Medical electrical equipment—high frequency surgical equipment—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 7583—1974	1991-12-31
33.	IS : 7620 (Part 3)—1991 Medical electrical equipment diagnostic X-ray equipments Part 3 Radiation safety requirements	—	1991-12-31

1	2	3	4
34.	IS : 7790—1991 Domed cap nuts—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 7790—1975	1991-12-31
35.	IS : 7984—1991 Rubbing compound—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 7984—1975	1991-12-31
36.	IS : 7991—1991 Attachments for hand operated square drive socket wrenches—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 7991—1976	1991-12-31
37.	IS : 8039—1991 Handloom cotton mix series—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 8039—1976	1991-12-31
38.	IS : 8365—1991 Copper alloys for spot and seam resistance welding electrodes (First Revision)	IS : 8365—1977	1991-12-31
39.	IS : 8445—1991 Pesticide—Carbendazim (MBC), technical—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 8445—1977	1991-10-31
40.	IS : 8809—1991 Shipbuilding—Gaskets for ships windows—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 8809—1978	1991-12-31
41.	IS : 9700—1991 Activated alumina—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 9700—1981	1991-12-31
42.	IS : 9992—1991 Round and rectangular tinplate cans for liquid pesticides—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 9992—1981	1991-12-31
43.	IS : 10345—1991 Flux grade limestone for use in steel plants—Specification (First Revision)	IS : 10345—1982	1992-01-31
44.	IS : 10927—(Part 3) 1991 Tables of vickers hardness values for use in tests made on flat surfaces Part 3 Less than HV D.2	—	1991-12-31
45.	IS : 13061—1991 Meat and meat products—Detection of SALMONELLAE (Reference method)	—	1991-12-31
46.	IS : 13152 (Part 1)—1991 Solid bio-mass chulha—Specification Part 1 Portable (Metallic)	—	1991-10-31
47.	IS : 13161 (Part 2)—1992 Shipbuilding-noise levels onboard ships Part 2 Code of Measurement	—	1992-01-31
48.	IS : 13161 (Part 3)—1992 Shipbuilding-noise levels onboard ships Part 3 Maximum noise levels—Code of practice	—	1992-01-31
49.	IS : 13173—1991 Code of practice for clay bonded graphite crucibles and carbon bonded silicon carbide crucibles—handling and usage	—	1991-11-30
50.	IS : 13210—1991 Mine haulage tracks—switches and crossings—General requirements	—	1991-12-31
51.	IS : 13217—1991 Thermoplastics fumigation covers	—	1991-12-31
52.	IS : 13218 (Part 2)—1991 Proforma for reporting progress during construction for river valley projects Part 2 Hydel works	—	1991-12-31
53.	IS : 13219—1992 Rock bolts for mines (Cement grouted)—General requirements	—	1992-01-31

1	2	3	4
54.	IS : 13232—1992 Installation, maintenance and observations of electrical strain measuring devices in concrete dams—Code of practice	—	1992-01-31
55.	IS : 13235—1991 Calculation of the effects of short-circuit currents	IS : 5728—1970	1991-12-31
56.	IS : 13239—1991 Epoxy based zinc phosphate primer (Two pack)—Specification	—	1991-12-31
57.	IS : 13239—1991 Epoxy surfacer (Two pack)—Specification	—	1991-12-31
58.	IS : 13255—1992 Adhesive—liquid—for use on high speed flap gumming and embossed envelope machines—Specification	—	1992-01-31
59.	IS : 13258—1991 Welded low carbon steel cylinders exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases — Code of practice for inspection and re-conditioning of used LPG cylinders	—	1991-12-31
60.	IS : 13261—1991 Oil of mentha citrata —Specification	—	1991-12-31
61.	IS : 13264—1991 Ready khichdi mix—Specification	—	1991-12-31
62.	IS : 13265—1991 Ready vegetable PULAV Mix—Specification	—	1991-12-31
63.	IS : 13271—1992 Syntane—Methods of test	—	1992-01-31
64.	IS : 13272—1992 Woven lace and knit curtain and drapery fabrics made of man-made fibres and their blends—Specification	IS : 1502—1959 and IS : 2135—1962	1992-01-31
65.	IS : 13310—1992 Dimensions of E—Cores with rectangular cross—Section made of magnetic oxides intended for general applications	—	1992-01-31
66.	IS : 13312—1992 Dimensions of porcelain oil filled transformer bushings (Rated 52 kV) for medium polluted atmospheres	—	1992-01-31
67.	IS : 13314—1992 Solid state inverters run from storage batteries—Specification	—	1992-01-31
68.	IS : 13316—1992 Welded austenitic stainless steel tubes for heat exchangers for the sugar industry—Specification	—	1992-01-31
69.	IS : 13327—1992 Automotive vehicles—anchorage for towing ropes, cables or bars—Specification	—	1992-01-31
70.	IS : 13333—1992 Pesticide—metribuzin WP—Specification	—	1992-01-31

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras and also Branch Offices at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Patna and Trivandrum.

कोयला संश्लेष

गई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1992

का.प्र. 181—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (संगत और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन जारी की गई और भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 11 जनवरी, 1992 के पृष्ठ सं. 130 से 135 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला संश्लेष की अधिसूचना सं. का.प्र. 90, तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1991 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात पाई गई है कि उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन के समय कुछ संशोधन कृपण गलतियाँ हो गई हैं;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उक्त अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची का निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है:—

पृष्ठ सं. 131 पर अधिसूचना में—

बारहवीं पंक्ति में, "गुजरा" के स्थान पर "मथुरा" पढ़ें।

अनुसूची में ग्राम स्वरूप के नीचे क.सं. 2 के सामने "लत" और जहाँ कहीं भी "लत" शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है उसके स्थान पर "लाट" शब्द पढ़ें।

ग्राम लाट (भाग) में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक शीर्षक के नीचे—

तीसरी पंक्ति में, "218/2(भाग), 218/1" के स्थान पर "218/2, 218/3, 218/4" पढ़ें। छठी पंक्ति में, "387(भाग)" के स्थान पर "388()" पढ़ें।

पृष्ठ सं. 132 पर

ग्राम बंधापली (भाग) में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाट संख्यांक शीर्षक के नीचे—

तीसरी पंक्ति में, "248(भाग)" के स्थान पर "247(भाग)" पढ़ें। "258(भाग)" के स्थान पर "266(भाग)" पढ़ें।

सीमा वर्णन में

"ब-ग" रेखा शीर्षक के सामने-दूसरी पंक्ति में 183 प्लाट संख्यांक 186 के स्थान पर 183 से गुजरती हुई, प्लाट संख्यांक 186" पढ़ें।

"ब-छ ज-झ-झ-ट-ठ" रेखा शीर्षक के स्थान पर "ब-छ ज-झ-झ-ट-ठ" पढ़ें।

"ब-छ-ज-झ-झ-ट-ठ" रेखा शीर्षक के सामने—

पहली पंक्ति में, "7/2 की दक्षिणी सीमा 8" के स्थान पर "7/2, 8 की दक्षिणी सीमा" पढ़ें।

दूसरी पंक्ति में, "10/2 प्लाट संख्यांक" के स्थान पर "10/2 से गुजरती हुई प्लाट संख्यांक" पढ़ें।

दूसरी पंक्ति में, "11/2 की पूर्वी सीमा 13" के स्थान पर "11/2 और 13 की पूर्वी सीमा" पढ़ें।

"ब-ह-1-ग-ज-घ-रेखा शीर्षक के सामने,—

तीसरी पंक्ति में, "103, 103" के स्थान पर "113, 103" पढ़ें।

ऐसी किसी भूमि में जिसकी वास्तव उपयोग संशोधन जारी किया गया है, जिसका कोई व्यक्ति, इस अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से बीस दिन के भीतर, उक्त संशोधन भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किसी अधिकार का अर्जन किये

जो के बारे में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 की उपधारा (i) के निबंधनों के अनुसार आशय कर सकेगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता-700001 को भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 1987 के पृष्ठ 1397 से 1490 पर प्रकाशित अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.प्र. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

संशोधन—केवल इस अधिसूचना के माध्यम से संशोधित प्लाट संख्यांकों की वास्तव, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8(i) के निबंधनों के अनुसार बीस दिन की उक्त अवधि से अधिसूचना के जारी किये जाने की तारीख से प्रारंभ होगी है।

[सं. 13015/19/89-ग.प्र.स. प्र.सू.]

बी.बी. राय, प्रधान सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1992

S.O. 181.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 90, dated the 24th December, 1991, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), and published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 11th January, 1992 at pages 130 to 135, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas, it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that certain errors of printing nature have occurred in the publication of the said notification in the Gazette.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act the Central Government hereby amends the Schedule appended to the said notification as follows:—

at page 134, in plot numbers to be acquired in village Kedapali (part) in 2nd line for "7" read "7/1";

in plot numbers to be acquired in village Bundhapali (part) in 6th line for "385/1" read "386/1", in 6th line for "289" read "389";

in boundary description against line heading "B-C" in 2nd line for "188" read "118" and against line heading "C-D" in the 1st line for "258" read "458";

at page 135, against line heading "F-G-H-I-J-K-L" in 3rd line for "101/1" read "10/1";

for "N-N-O-P-Q" read "N-NI-O-P-Q", against line heading line "N-NI-O-P-Q";

in 2nd line for "167/1, 148/1" read "267/1, 148";

Any person interested in any land in respect of which the above amendment has been issued, may within thirty days of the issue of this notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the said land, or any right in or over such land in terms of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the said Act.

The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta-700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 905, dated the 20th March, 1987, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette

of India dated the 4th April, 1987 at page 1397 to 1400

Explanation :

In respect of plot numbers being amended through this notification only, the said period of thirty days in terms of section 8(1) of the said Act starts running from the date of issue of this notification.

[No. 43015/19/89-LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy.

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1992

का आ. 182.—भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र भाग-II, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 8 नवम्बर, 1991 को पृष्ठ 1 से 2 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोला संसाधन की अधिसूचना का आ. सं. 773 (अ) तारीख 8 नवम्बर, 1991 में—

पृष्ठ 2 पर

1. अनुसूची में "दिउलवाड़ा-बगक बाणी क्षेत्र" के स्थान पर "दिउलवाड़ा बगक बाणी क्षेत्र" पढ़िए।

और जहाँ कहीं यह शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो उसी स्थान पर "दिउलवाड़ा" और वही पढ़िए।

2. अनुसूची में क्र.सं. 2 में "कुणाद" के स्थान पर "कुताड" पढ़िए। और जहाँ कहीं यह शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो उसी स्थान पर "कुताड" पढ़िए।

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1993

का आ. 173.—केन्द्रिय सरकार ने कोला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकसन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) के अन्तर्गत विचारित की और भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खण्ड (ii) तारीख 2 नवम्बर 1991 में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के कोला संसाधन की अधिसूचना सं. 7735 तारीख 10 नवम्बर, 1991 द्वारा उक्त अधिसूचना के पंचम अनुसूची में विनिश्चित क्षेत्रों की भूमि में, जिसका माप 40.441 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 99.93 एकड़ (लगभग) है, अर्जन अधिनियम के अर्जन करने के अधीन आने की सूचना दी थी :

और मध्य प्रशासनिक ने उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 8 के अनुसूची के केन्द्रिय सरकार की अपूर्व रिपोर्ट दे दी है :

और केन्द्रिय सरकार का पृच्छित रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वसतर्ज करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इसमें संश्लेष अनुसूची में वर्णित 40.441 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 99.93 एकड़ (लगभग) भाग वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन खनन होर करने इत्यादि सुधार करने और खनिजों के खनन करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उन पर कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अतिरिक्त अर्जन किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः केन्द्रिय सरकार, कोला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकसन) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करता है कि इसमें संश्लेष अनुसूची में वर्णित 40.441 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 99.93 एकड़ (लगभग) भाग वाली भूमि में अर्जन के अधिनियम अर्जन किए जाने हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के अर्जन होने वाले क्षेत्र के त. सं. 1 (टी) /III एच. आर. /513/0192 तारीख 9 अप्रैल, 1992 को केन्द्रिय सरकार के निर्देशन कलक्टर (छिस्वाडा (मध्य प्रदेश)) के कार्यालय में या कोला नियंत्रक, 1. कार्जुन हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में, या केन्द्रिय कोला क्षेत्र नियंत्रक (राजस्थान अनुसूची) कोला एग्जिट मिनिस्टर बोर्डिंग नयपुर (गुवाहाटी) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची

राज्य कोला विभाग द्वारा

कार्यालय क्षेत्र

जिला छिस्वाडा मध्य प्रदेश

खनन अधिनियम

क्र.सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पट्टा नं. संपत्ति संख्या	पट्टा नं. भू-संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र (एकड़) में	टिप्पणी
1.	राज्य कोला	3	पं-403	मुन्ना देव	छिस्वाडा	16.155	ग्राम
		पं-404		मुन्ना देव	छिस्वाडा	3.678	ग्राम
				मुन्ना देव	छिस्वाडा	20.699	ग्राम

कुल क्षेत्र — 40.441 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 99.93 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम राज्य कोला में अर्जन किए गए प्लाट संख्या

3. "छिस्वाडा ग्राम में अर्जन किए जाने वाले प्लाट संख्या" के स्थान पर "देउलवाड़ा ग्राम में अर्जन किये गये प्लाट संख्या" पढ़िए।

1. "कुणाद ग्राम में अर्जन किये जाने वाले प्लाट संख्या" के स्थान पर "कुताड ग्राम में अर्जन किये गये प्लाट संख्या" पढ़िए।

5. सीमा क्षेत्र में रेखा कक्ष में "कवाडा, कुणाद और दिउलवाड़ा" के स्थान पर "कावडा, कुताड और दिउलवाड़ा" पढ़िए।

[प.सं. 43015/9/87-सी.ए. /एच.एस. डब्ल्यू.]

बी.बी.राव, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1992

S.O. 182.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal No. S.O. 773(E) dated the 8th November, 1991, published at pages 3 to 4 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 8th November, 1991 a page 4, in boundary description in line "D-E-A", for 'outher' read 'outer'.

[No. 43015/9/87-CA/LSW]

B. B. RAO, Under Secy.

118, भाग, 175, 176, भाग 177, 178 भाग, भाग 179, भाग, 180 भाग, 181 से 192, 193 भाग, 194, 195 भाग, 197 भाग, 198 भाग 284 भाग, 285 भाग।

अज्ञित किए गए कम्पाटमेंट संख्याक

पी- 403 भाग, पी -404 भाग।

सीमा वर्णन

क--ख -- रेखा, बिन्दु "क" से प्रारंभ होती है और राखीकोल और कार्नीछपेर ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

ख--ग रेखा, राखीकोल और दसुधा ग्रामों की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।

ग--घ रेखा, वन कम्पाटमेंट सं. 404 में ग्राम राखीकोल से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

घ--ङ रेखा, वन कम्पाटमेंट सं. पी. 404 में ग्राम राखीकोल से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु "ङ" पर मिलती है।

ङ--च रेखा, वन कम्पाटमेंट सं. पी. 404 में और प्लॉट सं. 285, 284, 194, 195, 197, 198, 180, 179 में ग्राम राखीकोल से होकर जाती है और फिर प्लॉट सं. 183 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ-साथ और प्लॉट सं. 178 में और फिर प्लॉट संख्याक 177 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ-साथ प्लॉट संख्याक 176, 118 से होकर जाती है, और बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।

च--क रेखा, प्लॉट संख्याक 118 में ग्राम राखीकोल से होकर जाती है और फिर वन कम्पाटमेंट संख्याक पी. 403 से होकर जाती है और राखीकोल और कार्नीछपेर ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा पर प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[सं. 43015 / 7 / 89-एल. एस. डब्ल्यू.]

नी. बी. राव, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1993

S.O. 183.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 2755 dated the 10th October, 1991 issued under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 2nd November, 1991, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the mining rights in the lands measuring 40.441 hectares (approximately) or 99.93 acres (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification:

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government:

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the report afore said and after consulting the Government of Madhya Pradesh, is satisfied that the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 40.441 hectares (approximately) or 99.93 acres (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto should be acquired.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby declares that the mining rights in the lands measuring 40.441 hectares (approximately) or 99.93 acres (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto are hereby acquired.

The plan bearing No. C-1(E) /III/HR/513-0492 dated the 9th April, 1992, of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the Office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE
RAKHIKOL EXTENSION BLOCK
KANHAN AREA
DISTRICT CHHINDWARA (MADHYA PRADESH)

Mining Rights

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Compartment number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Rakhikol	8	— P—403 P—404	Junnardeo Junnardeo Junnardeo	Chhindwara Chhindwara Chhindwara	16.155 3.678 20.608	Part Part Part
Total area:						40.441 hectares (approximately) or 99.93 acres (approximately)	

Plot numbers acquired in village Rakhikol :

118 Part, 175, 176 Part, 177, 178 Part, 179 Part, 180 Part, 181 to 192, 193 Part, 194, 195 Part, 197 Part, 198 Part, 284 Part, 285 Part.

Compartment numbers acquired:

P-403 Part, P-404 Part.

Boundary description :

- A—B** : Line starts from point 'A' and proceeds along the common boundary of villages Rakhikol and Kalichhaper and meets at point 'B'.
- B—C** : Line passes along the common village boundary of villages Rakhikol and Damua and meets at Point 'C'.
- C—D** : Line passes through village Rakhikol in forest compartment No. P—404 and meets at point 'D'.
- D—E** : Line passes through village Rakhikol in forest compartment No. P—404 and meets at point 'E'.
- E—F** : Line passes through village Rakhikol in forest compartment No. P—404 and in plot Nos. 285, 284, 193, 195, 197, 198, 180, 179 then along the outer boundary of plot number 183, and in plot number 178 then along the outer boundary of plot number 177, in plot number 176, 118 and meets at point 'F'.
- F—A** : Line passes through village—Rakhikol in plot number 118 then proceeds through forest compartment number P—403 and meets at starting point 'A' on the common boundary of villages Rakhikol and Kalichhaper.

[No. 43015/7/89-LSW]

B.B. RAO, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का. भा. 184 :- केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में काठिया से पंजाब राज्य में मंडिडा तक राजस्थान और हरियाणा से होकर पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाए।

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपावर्द्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है :

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और थर्मिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1982 (1982 का 50) का धारा 31 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के लिए अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है :

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हिलाबर्ड कोई व्यक्ति, राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने के तारीख से इक्कीस दिन की अवधि के भीतर, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में आपत्ति लिखित रूप में श्री आर. पी. तौणिक सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोडला-मंडिडा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 1158, सेक्टर-13, अर्बन एस्टेट करनाल, हरियाणा, को कर सकेंगे।

अनुसूची

तहसील	पोहाना	जिला : सोनीपत	राज्य : हरियाणा		
गांव का नाम	हदबस्त नं.	सम्बन्धित नं.	क्षेत्रफल	क्षेत्र	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
शिवाला	74	79			
		4/1/2	0	00	25
		135	0	02	28
सेस्त जाल कला मिठान	68	82			
		05	0	11	38
		06	0	10	62
		07	0	01	01
		14	0	07	59
		15	0	04	05
		16	0	03	04
		17	0	04	05
		24	0	11	38
		304	0	01	01
ककाला भादरी	57	31			
		20/2/2	0	03	28
		20/7/3	0	07	34
		46			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		17/1	0	10	62
		60			
		18	0	05	56
लाठ	65	37			
		23	0	08	86
खानपुर कला	56	70			
		26	0	30	83
		147			
		2	0	09	36
		164			
		10	0	12	40
		184			
		26	0	14	67
शामड़ी कृशन	53	2			
		15/2	0	02	02
		16	0	09	36
		25	0	10	37
		8			
		15/2	0	00	51
कायय	91	22			
		12/1	0	10	87
		12/2	0	00	51
		48			
		7	0	03	79
मालपुर	89	3/24	0	00	25
ईसराना	66	72			
	67	15	0	03	03
		16	0	10	37
		25/2	0	11	38
कारवा	64	109			
		7	0	00	25
कालखा	41	89			
		5	0	10	37
		129			
		2	0	00	11
		3	0	02	28
		9	0	11	38
		12	0	11	38
		19	0	11	38
		22	0	11	13
		284	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
बोहली	12	43				पयाता हसनपुर	72	7			
		11	0	07	08			1	0	10	62
		19	0	00	76			2	0	03	29
		20	0	12	14			8	0	06	07
		21	0	01	77			9	0	11	89
		22	0	11	13			10	0	00	25
		47						13	0	09	36
								14	0	09	36
		4	0	05	06			16	0	12	36
		7	0	02	28			17	0	05	56
		8	0	02	78			25	0	02	78
		49						8			
		2	0	10	87						
रजपुर	13	13						20	0	00	05
		1/3	0	04	30			21	0	14	17
गोजबड	34	17						22	0	02	02
		9/2	0	03	04			13			
		11	0	01	52						
बबलाता	25	95						11	0	00	05
		23/1	0	01	77			19	0	01	01
		23/2	0	10	88			21	0	01	01
		102						22	0	14	16
		2/1	0	11	33			23/1	0	02	53
		2/2	0	01	01			23/2	0	01	77
		105						14			
		1/1	0	00	25			1	0	00	51
		1/2	0	01	52			2	0	13	41
कुसता	26	38						3/2	0	00	51
		1	0	08	85			7	0	04	11
मुनक	28	152						8	0	10	62
		20/1	0	09	36			15	0	11	38
		20/2	0	02	78			16	0	02	78
		22/1	0	00	51			21			
		22/2	0	11	88						
		226						3	0	11	38
		5	0	04	55			4	0	07	08
		234						6	0	10	88
		7	0	00	25			7	0	08	10
		371	0	03	03			13	0	04	55
		375	0	04	30			22			
डाकर	62	222									
		23	0	04	05			11	0	13	15
		260						12	0	11	25
		23/1	0	05	83			13	0	02	24
		23/2	0	04	30			19	0	14	67
		305						20	0	04	34
		2	0	02	27			22	0	00	51
								23	0	13	15
								24	0	03	08
								38			

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		4	0	10	62			145			
		5	0	08	85			-----			
		6	0	04	55			10	0	09	36
		49				पाकी	48	135			
		-----						-----			
		5	0	07	84			7/2	0	09	25
		50						5	0	14	16
		-----						9	0	03	04
		1	0	11	38			13/1	0	02	28
		8	0	01	01			13/2	0	00	51
		9	0	13	66			14	0	13	12
		10	0	04	55			15	0	00	25
		12	0	01	52			16	0	14	42
		14	0	03	54			25	0	01	77
		16	0	06	58			136			
		17	0	12	39			-----			
		18	0	00	10			20	0	00	51
		25	0	08	69			21	0	11	42
		51						22	0	09	51
		-----						173			
		21	0	09	11			11	0	09	09
		69						12	0	12	14
		-----				कृष्णान	73	4			
		20	0	08	85			-----			
		21	0	06	32			1	0	03	04
		22	0	12	39			13	0	05	82
		23	0	00	10			16	0	10	12
		70						15			
		-----						-----			
		2	0	13	15			7	0	11	38
		3	0	00	25			8	0	11	63
		7	0	02	53			9	0	05	06
		8	0	14	67			13	0	04	55
		9	0	02	28			16	0	12	90
		13	0	00	25			17	0	04	05
		14	0	12	90			25	0	04	05
		15	0	05	82			16			
		16	0	10	12			-----			
		88						11	0	02	78
		-----						-----			
		2	0	02	53	छरवा माझरा	82	13			
		4	0	01	52			-----			
		6	0	04	55			9	0	02	27
		102						12	0	09	25
		-----						13	0	13	90
		11	0	01	52			14	0	02	27
		19	0	09	51			16	0	03	54
		20	0	12	14			13			
		21	0	01	77			-----			
		22/1	0	08	69			24	0	00	89
		22/2	0	04	55			26			
		129						-----			
		-----						14	0	05	31
		13/2	0	01	52			16/2	0	05	36
								17	0	09	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		37						216			
		1	0	10	12		1	0	13	91	
		2	0	06	58		2	0	02	28	
		9/2	0	03	03		8	0	00	51	
		13	0	09	36		9	0	12	14	
		17/1	0	06	33		10	0	00	25	
		38					418	0	00	25	
		21	0	08	09		422	0	00	51	
प्रलाभला	65	49				करसा चोर	63	18			
		9	0	07	33		11	0	05	06	
		12	0	08	85		35				
		13	0	07	84		5	0	10	12	
		56					29				
		1	0	09	36		9	0	04	55	
		25	0	11	38		13	0	04	04	
		60					18	0	13	41	
		10	0	04	30		45				
		12	0	05	51		13	0	00	10	
		12	0	09	61		19	0	03	04	
		18	0	03	54						
मोक्ष पर मंथरी	66	198				रु भसानी	41	82			
		25	0	07	98		23	0	00	10	
		199					83				
		21	0	00	25		13/2	0	04	81	
		212					91				
		21	0	01	91		10/1	0	04	05	
		213					109				
		1	0	14	16		2	0	13	65	
		2	0	00	51		7/2	0	06	58	
		8	0	00	76		14/1	0	00	51	
		9	0	14	42		14/2	0	04	55	
		10	0	1	77		15/2	0	08	85	
		12	0	01	53		16/1	0	04	81	
		13	0	14	67	हीन 43	43	7			
		14	0	01	01		25	0	12	39	
		16/2	0	00	05		8				
		16/3	0	01	26		6	0	12	65	
		17	0	14	42		25				
		18	0	01	01		25	1	0	91	27
		24	0	00	76		313				
		25/1	0	01	77	हायडो	31	335			
		25/2	0	04	20		14	0	09	86	
		25/3	0	10	11		16	0	01	10	
		214					17	0	09	86	
		5	0	02	28						
		215									
		5/2	0	00	76						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		25	0	06	59		15		0	00	51
		18					11				
		---					---				
हज्रबाला	45	21	0	01	52		3		0	00	51
		25					4		0	14	42
		---					5		0	01	52
		1	0	14	19		6		0	13	45
		2	0	00	76		7		0	00	25
		9	0	14	92		15		0	00	05
		10	0	00	26		12				
		12	0	00	76		---				
		51					10		0	01	77
		17	0	05	06		11		0	14	67
		18	0	11	89		12		0	02	28
		24	0	09	86		18		0	01	01
		25	0	07	84		19/1		0	11	38
		166	0	00	76		19/2		0	00	76
							22		0	00	05
बरमाना	30	68					23		0	12	65
		---					24/1		0	03	01
		21	0	13	91		23				
		22	0	00	05		---				
		81					10		0	4	30
		---					11		0	12	14
		2	0	13	91		12		0	04	55
		8	0	12	90		18		0	05	06
		9	0	03	03		19/1		0	05	56
		13	0	02	53		19/2		0	06	07
		14	0	12	14		23		0	11	38
		16	0	11	38		24		0	05	82
		17	0	03	79		24				
		25	0	05	82		---				
							4		0	13	15
बेह वरैला	29	1					5/1		5	02	28
		---					6		0	11	83
		23	0	03	03		30				
		24	0	00	51		---				
		8					4		0	10	62
		---					5		0	05	82
		10	0	00	51		6		0	05	56
		11	0	14	67		31				
		12	0	00	76		---				
		18	0	01	01		12		0	03	03
		19	0	14	92		18		0	06	58
		20/ 1	0	00	76		19		0	09	11
		22	0	00	76		24		0	00	76
		23/ 1	0	14	16		39				
		23/ 2	0	00	51		---				
		24	0	00	25		10		0	09	86
		9					11		0	06	58
		---					12/ 1		0	05	06
		4	0	16	19		12/ 2		0	05	31
		5	0	00	76		18/ 1		0	04	39
		6	0	14	67		18/ 2		0	07	33
		7	0	01	01						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		19	0	05	06			23	0	00	25
		23/1	0	02	78			24	0	07	84
		23/2	0	02	02			25/1	0	04	05
		24	0	14	67			25/2	0	05	32
		25	0	00	25			16			
		40						21	0	00	51
		5	0	04	05			21			
		6	0	07	34			1	0	13	40
		52						2	0	09	36
		4	0	03	04			7	0	06	07
		5	0	14	92			8	0	13	92
		6	0	00	25			9	0	04	55
		53						14	0	14	42
		1	0	01	01			15	0	01	26
		9	0	02	28			16/1	0	00	51
		10	0	13	66			16/2	0	02	27
		12	0	11	63			16/3	0	00	51
		13	0	04	55			17/1	0	01	77
		17	0	06	58			17/2	0	05	56
		18	0	11	13			17/3	0	00	51
		24	0	06	83			24	0	07	58
		25	0	07	33			25	0	01	01
		55						22			
		1	0	10	62			5	0	01	53
		10	0	06	07			24			
		56						4	0	06	32
		5	0	07	34			5/1	0	00	51
		96	0	29	84			5/2	0	02	78
		99	0	25	29			6/1	0	08	09
		101	0	02	78			6/2	0	04	30
		104	0	00	76			7	0	02	02
		106	0	01	77			15	0	02	02
		107	0	00	76			25			
		123	0	00	76			10	0	00	25
		129	0	00	76			11/1	0	08	60
		143	0	04	05			11/2	0	06	07
		160	0	01	26			12/2	0	00	25
		171	0	01	27			18	0	00	25
		179	0	00	76			19	0	15	43
		192	0	00	76			20	0	01	77
		198	0	01	26			23	0	02	28
								30			
								32	0	02	78
								33	0	01	26
									0	01	01
जटवेई	28	15									
		11	0	04	55						
		12	0	07	08						
		17	0	02	78						
		18	0	13	40						
		19	0	05	06						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		67						6	0	13	14
		-----	0	00	51			7			
		68						-----			
		-----	0	00	51			10	0	04	55
		91						11	0	11	38
		-----	0	01	27			12	0	06	07
		95						18	0	07	08
		-----	0	01	01			19	0	10	12
		98						23	0	08	85
		-----	0	02	53			24	0	08	09
पुण्डरी	26	200						15			
		-----						-----			
		22/1	0	06	32			10	0	10	12
		371	0	01	52			11	0	06	07
ककोत	8	23						12	0	10	87
		-----						18/1	0	10	87
		3	00	00	25			18/2	0	01	01
		92						19	0	05	31
		-----						23/1	0	04	30
		17	0	04	05			24	0	12	64
		200	0	00	51			16			
मुन्वरी	6	99						-----			
		-----						4	0	07	08
		21	0	02	78			5/1	0	06	33
कुलटारम	27	66						5/2	0	00	76
		-----						6/1	0	06	06
		11	0	00	25			22			
		82	0	01	52			-----			
		145	0	00	51			4/1	0	02	28
		174	0	01	01			4/2	0	01	53
नरड	37	4						5	0	10	12
		-----						6	0	00	25
		10	0	00	51			23			
		11	0	14	42			-----			
		12	0	01	01			9	0	00	51
		18	0	01	77			10/1	0	12	90
		19	0	14	92			10/2	0	00	76
		20	0	00	76			11	0	01	26
		22	0	00	25			13	0	14	93
		23	0	14	42			13	0	01	01
		24	0	03	03			17	0	01	26
		5						18	0	14	67
		-----						19	0	00	76
		4	0	01	01			23	0	00	51
		5	0	00	25			24	0	14	92
		6	0	14	93			25	0	01	77
		7	0	01	77			30			
		15	0	00	76			-----			
		6						1	0	02	53
		-----						9	0	03	54
		3	0	00	05			10	0	13	66
		4	0	13	40			12	0	12	90
		5	0	03	79			13	0	04	10
								17	0	04	55
								18	0	12	14
								24	0	11	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		25/1	0	03	79			72			
		25/2	0	01	26			2	0	10	88
		31						3	0	09	62
		4	0	00	25			6	0	01	26
		5	0	13	41			7	0	14	16
		44						8	0	05	31
		4	0	02	02			14	0	00	51
		5	0	09	61			15	0	13	41
		6	0	02	02			161	0	05	06
		7	0	09	61			162	0	05	06
		14	0	07	33			163	0	02	02
		17	0	10	62			165	0	02	02
		23	0	00	25			203	0	01	01
		24	0	11	11			204	0	01	01
		50						205	0	00	76
		10	0	02	28			206	0	00	51
		11	0	12	40			207	0	00	76
		12	0	08	09			211	0	02	51
		17/2	0	00	51			213	0	00	76
		18	0	13	40	परी कायसेत	24	752	0	01	26
		19	0	06	83			35			
		23	0	01	52			20	0	02	78
		24	0	14	41			21/1	0	11	38
		25/1	0	05	06			21/2	0	00	10
		51						52			
		3	0	02	53			1/1	0	00	76
		4	0	12	90			1/2	0	08	34
		6/1	0	05	81			2	0	00	05
		6/2	0	07	08			8	0	00	76
		7	0	03	29			9/1	0	03	54
		15	0	00	10			9/2	0	08	60
		67						10	0	02	78
		5	0	08	09			12	0	01	01
		68						13/1	0	01	01
		1	0	10	37			13/2	0	10	88
		8	0	01	52			14	1	02	53
		9	0	14	42			16	0	05	06
		10	0	04	55			17/1	0	15	15
		12	0	00	51			25/2	0	10	62
		13	0	13	41			53			
		14	0	07	08			21	0	07	59
		16	0	12	29			66			
		17	0	07	84			1	0	07	84
		25	0	01	53			2	0	10	17
		69						8	0	08	60
		20	0	00	25			9	0	04	55
		21	0	14	67			12/1	0	08	35
		22	0	03	79			13/2	0	03	29
		71						14	0	01	52
		11	0	01	78			17	0	13	66
								18	0	00	25
								24	0	04	81
								25	0	09	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	87						24/2		0	00	76
	5	0	11	13			25		0	12	90
	6	0	00	05			132				
	88						5		0	01	26
	1	0	02	02			148				
	10	0	12	14			5		0	36	07
	11	0	03	79			149				
	12	0	10	12			1		0	13	41
	18	0	03	54			2		0	03	29
	19	0	08	85			10		0	01	26
	23	0	13	91			196				
	24	0	00	10			197		0	09	36
98							199		0	03	29
11/2	0	00	25				201		0	05	06
20	0	12	39				208		0	05	06
21	0	07	59				212		0	00	78
22/1	0	00	05				215		0	03	03
22/2	0	06	32				224		0	06	58
99							226		0	00	76
3	0	01	77				240		0	00	76
4	0	19	88				241		0	00	76
6	0	05	06				242		0	01	01
7	0	08	85				266		0	02	78
15	0	09	86				267		0	01	26
16	0	01	77				268		0	02	28
123							277		0	01	77
2	0	12	39				656		0	01	01
3	0	00	76				658		0	01	01
8	0	12	65				668		0	04	05
9/1	0	01	26				669		0	01	52
13	0	06	83				674		0	01	01
14	0	07	73				683		0	02	63
16	0	00	76				692		0	01	52
17	0	12	90			पत्नी अकाल	23	10			
24/1	0	00	10				17/2		0	02	28
25	0	10	62				19		0	03	54
24							20		0	13	92
21	0	00	76				22		0	12	64
131							23		0	05	06
1	0	13	66				11				
2	0	07	33				2		0	01	01
7/2	0	00	51				3		0	13	40
7/3	0	00	51				4		0	00	51
8/1	0	12	65				6		0	01	01
8/2	0	01	01				7		0	15	18
9/1	0	07	08				8		0	01	52
13	0	00	76				14		0	00	76
14	0	12	14				15		0	13	90
16	0	01	86				16		0	00	05

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
26						बुराना	26	114			
3	0	10	87					2/1	0	05	06
4	0	06	53					2/2	0	00	78
6	0	08	35					3/2	0	01	01
7	0	09	11					7/2	0	01	77
15	0	07	33					8/1/1	0	00	51
27								8/1/2	0	05	05
11/1	0	01	26					8/2/1	0	00	51
11/2	0	07	34					8/2/2	0	07	34
19/1	0	04	55					9/2	0	01	01
19/2	0	07	84			शैली साजरा	36	13			
20	0	06	07					24	0	00	10
22	0	05	54			सीमल	23	249			
23	0	13	41					14/1	0	01	01
24	0	00	25					14/2	0	02	53
33								15/1	0	00	10
10	0	01	52					15/2	0	14	16
18/1	0	00	51					250			
18/2	0	03	54					11/2	0	00	51
20	0	00	05					286			
23	0	11	62					25	0	00	05
24	0	06	07					351			
34								20	0	05	56
3	0	02	28					285			
4	0	14	67					3	0	00	52
5	0	00	76					4	0	14	16
6	0	15	45					5	0	03	54
7	0	01	01					6	0	11	38
15	0	00	51					352			
55								2	0	12	90
4	0	10	12					268			
5	0	06	83					15/1	0	07	84
6/1	0	08	60					15/2	0	03	29
6/2	0	00	25					369			
56								19	0	03	54
10	0	05	06					27	0	00	10
11	0	10	88					428			
12	0	05	06					11/1	0	00	05
18	0	03	79					23	0	12	15
19	0	12	14					391			
23	0	13	40					7	0	06	32
24/1	0	00	25					429			
24/2	0	02	28					3	0	04	55
59											
3/1	0	00	05								
4	0	14	16								
5/2	0	01	77								
6/1	0	00	25								
6/2	0	11	64								
7/1	0	00	35								
219	0	01	26								
221	0	01	78								
222	0	00	76								
364	0	01	52								

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15/1	0	00	25	
	15/2	0	05	57	
	451				
	19	0	13	66	
	24/1/1	0	00	25	
	461				
	17/1	0	02	53	
	17/2	0	04	55	
	18/1	0	13	67	
	18/2	0	00	25	
	19/1	0	01	77	
	462				
	7/1	0	00	05	
	463				
	4	0	14	42	
	486				
	1	0	08	85	
	617	0	01	77	

[त. भार-31015/23/92-जो. भार-1]

कुलदीप सिंह, सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 184.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from Kandla in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab, via Rajasthan and Haryana, pipeline(s) should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline(s) it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within a period of twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land. Objections may be addressed to Shri R. P. Kaushik, Tehsildar and Competent Authority Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project 1158, Sector-13, Urban Estate, Karnal, Haryana.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Gohana Distt. : Sonapat State : Haryana					
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustateel/ Killa No.	Area		
			Hec- tare	Are	Centi- are
1	2	3	4	5	6
Giwana	74	79			
		4/1/2	0	00	25
		135	0	02	28
Bhainswal Kalan Mithan	68	82			
		05	0	11	38
		06	0	10	62
		07	0	01	01
		14	0	07	59
		15	0	04	05
		16	0	03	04
		17	0	04	05
		24	0	11	38
		304	0	01	01
Kakana Bhadri	57	31			
		20/2/2	0	03	28
		20/2/3	0	07	34
		46			
		17/1	0	10	62
		60			
		18	0	05	56
Laath	65	37			
		23	0	08	86
Khanpur Kalan	56	70			
		26	0	30	85
		147			
		2	0	09	36
		164			
		10	0	12	40
		184			
		26	0	14	67
Shamri Buran	53	2			
		15/2	0	02	02
		16	0	09	36
		25	0	10	37
		8			
		15/2	0	00	51
Kayath	91	22			
		12/1	0	10	87
		12/2	0	00	51
		48			
		7	0	03	79
Shahpur	89	3			
		24	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6
Israna	66 67	72 15 16 25/2	0 0 0	03 10 11	03 37 38	234 7 371 375		00 03 04	25 03 30
Karad	64	109 7	0	00	25	Dachar 62 222 23 260	0	04	05
Kalkha	41	89 5 129	0	10	37	23/1 23/2 305	0	05 04	82 30
		2 3 9 12 19 22 284	0 0 0 0 0 0	09 02 11 11 11 11	11 28 38 38 38 13 51	2 7	0	02	27
						Pabana Hassan pur 72			
						1 2 8 9 10 13 14 16 17 25 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 03 06 11 00 09 09 12 05 02	62 29 07 89 25 36 36 39 56 78
Bohli	12	43 11 19 20 21 22 47	0 0 0 0 0	07 00 12 01 11	08 76 14 77 13	20 21 22 13	0 0 0	00 14 02	05 17 02
		3 7 8 49 2	0 0 0	05 02 02	06 28 78	11 19 21 22 23/1 23/2 14	0 0 0 0	00 01 01 14 02 01	05 01 01 16 53 77
Razapur	13	13 1/3	0	04	30				
Ganjbad	34	17 9/2 12	0 0	03 01	04 52				
Dadlana	25	95 23/1 23/2 102	0 0	1 10	77 88	1 2 3/2 7 8 15 16 21	0 0 0 0 0 0	00 13 00 09 10 11 02	51 41 51 11 62 38 78
		2/1 2/2 105	0 0	1 01	38 01	3 4 6 7 15 22	0 0 0 0	11 07 10 08 04	38 08 88 10 55
Kutana	26	38 1	0	08	85				
Munak	28	152 20/1 20/2 22/1 22/2 226	0 0 0 0	09 02 00 11	36 78 51 88	11 12 18 19 20 22 23 24	0 0 0 0 0 0	13 00 02 14 02 00 13 05	15 25 28 67 28 51 15 06
		5	0	04	55				

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		38						21	0	14	42
		4	0	10	62			22	0	00	51
		5	0	08	85			173			
		6	0	04	55			11	0	00	00
		49						12	0	12	14
		5	0	07	84						
		50				Kurlan	73	4			
		1	0	11	38			1	0	03	04
		8	0	01	01			13	0	05	82
		9	0	13	66			16	0	10	12
		10	0	04	55			15			
		12	0	01	52			2	0	11	38
		14	0	03	54			8	0	11	63
		16	0	06	58			9	0	05	06
		17	0	12	39			13	0	04	55
		18	0	00	10			16	0	12	90
		25	0	08	60			17	0	04	05
		51						25	0	04	05
		21	0	09	11			16			
		69						21	0	02	78
		20	0	08	85						
		21	0	06	32	Tharwa Majra	68	13			
		22	0	12	39			9	0	02	27
		23	0	00	10			12	0	00	25
		70						13	0	12	90
		2	0	13	15			14	0	02	27
		3	0	00	25			16	0	03	54
		7	0	02	53			13			
		8	0	14	67			24	0	0	00
		9	0	02	28			20			
		13	0	00	25			14	0	05	31
		14	0	12	90			16/2	0	05	56
		15	0	05	82			17	0	09	36
		16	0	10	12			37			
		88						1	0	10	12
		2	0	02	53			2	0	06	58
		4	0	01	52			9/2	0	03	03
		6	0	04	55			13	0	09	36
		102						17/1	0	06	33
		11	0	01	52			38			
		19	0	00	51			21	0	08	09
		20	0	12	14						
		21	0	01	77						
		22/1	0	08	60	Alavala	65	49			
		22/2	0	04	55			9	0	07	33
		129						12	0	08	85
		13/2	0	01	52			13	0	07	84
		145						56			
Padha	48	10	0	09	36			1	0	09	36
		135						25	0	11	38
		7/2	0	00	25			60			
		8	0	14	16						
		9	0	03	04			10	0	04	30
		13/1	0	02	28			12	0	05	31
		13/2	0	00	51			13	0	09	61
		14	0	13	12			18	0	03	54
		15	0	00	25						
		16	0	14	42						
		25	0	01	77	Shekhpur Manchuri	66	198			
		136						25	0	07	08
		20	0	00	51						

Shekhpur Manchuri—Concld. 199						Rugsana—Concld.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
21			0	00	25			2	0	13	65
212								7/2	0	06	58
21			0	01	01			14/1	0	00	51
213								14/2	0	04	55
1			0	14	16			15/2	0	08	85
2			0	00	51			16/1	0	04	81
8			0	00	76	Deeg	43	7			
9			0	14	42			25	0	12	39
10			0	1	77			8			
12			0	04	52			6	0	12	65
13			0	14	67			25			
14			0	01	01			25/1	0	01	27
16/2			0	00	05	Habri	31	335			
16/3			0	01	26			14	0	09	86
17			0	14	42			16	0	08	10
18			0	01	01			17	0	09	86
24			0	00	76			25	0	06	58
25/1			0	01	77	Hajwana	45	18			
25/2			0	04	30			21	0	01	52
25/3			0	10	11			25			
214								1	0	14	42
5			0	02	28			2	0	00	76
215								9	0	14	92
5/2			0	00	76			10	0	00	76
216								12	0	00	76
1			0	13	91			51			
2			0	02	28			17	0	05	06
8			0	00	51			18	0	11	89
9			0	12	14			24	0	09	86
10			0	00	25			25	0	07	84
418			0	00	25			166	0	00	76
422			0	00	51	Barsana	30	68			
Karsa Chor	63	18						21	0	13	91
		11	0	05	06			22	0	00	05
		25						81			
		5	0	10	12			2	0	13	91
		29						8	0	12	90
		9	0	04	55			9	0	03	03
		13	0	04	04			13	0	02	53
		18	0	13	41			14	0	12	14
		45						16	0	11	38
		13	0	00	10			17	0	03	79
		19	0	03	04			25	0	05	82
Rugsana	41	82				Theh Barhaila	29	1			
		21	0	00	10			23	0	03	03
		83						24	0	00	51
		13/2	0	04	81			8			
		91						10	0	00	51
		10/1	0	04	05			11	0	14	67
		109						12	0	00	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Theh Barhalla Contd.						Theh Barhalla—Contd.					
	18		0	01	01		23/2		0	02	02
	19		0	14	92		24		0	13	67
	20/1		0	00	76		25		0	00	25
	22		0	00	76		40				
	23/1		0	14	16		5		0	04	05
	23/2		0	00	51		6		0	07	34
	24		0	00	25		52				
	9						4		0	03	03
							5		0	14	92
	4		0	16	19		6		0	03	25
	5		0	00	76		53				
	6		0	14	67		1		0	01	01
	7		0	01	01		9		0	02	28
	15		0	0	51		10		0	13	66
	11						12		0	11	63
							13		0	04	55
	3		0	00	51		17		0	06	58
	4		0	14	42		18		0	11	13
	5		0	01	52		24		0	06	83
	6		0	13	65		25		0	07	33
	7		0	00	25		55				
	15		0	00	05		1		0	10	62
	12						10		0	06	07
							56				
	10		0	01	77		5		0	07	34
	11		0	14	67		96		0	29	84
	12		0	02	28		99		0	25	29
	18		0	01	01		101		0	02	78
	19/1		0	11	38		104		0	00	76
	19/2		0	00	76		106		0	01	77
	22		0	00	05		107		0	00	76
	23		0	12	65		123		0	00	76
	24/1		0	03	04		129		0	00	76
	23						143		0	04	05
							160		0	01	26
	10		0	4	30		171		0	01	27
	11		0	12	14		179		0	00	76
	12		0	04	55		192		0	00	76
	18		0	05	06		198		0	01	26
	19/1		0	05	56						
	19/2		0	06	07						
	23		0	11	38						
	24		0	05	82	Jathari	28	15			
	24							11	0	04	55
								12	0	07	08
								17	0	02	78
								18	0	13	40
	4		0	13	15			19	0	05	06
	5/1		0	02	28			23	0	00	25
	6		0	11	88			24	0	07	84
	30							25/1	0	04	05
	4		0	10	62			25/2	0	05	32
	5		0	05	82			16			
	6		0	05	56			21	0	00	51
	31							21			
	12		0	03	03			1	0	13	40
	18		0	06	58			2	0	09	36
	19		0	09	11			7	0	06	07
	24		0	00	76			8	0	13	92
	39							9	0	04	55
	10		0	09	86			14	0	14	42
	11		0	06	58			15	0	01	26
	12/1		0	05	06			16/1	0	00	51
	12/2		0	05	31			16/2	0	02	27
	18/1		0	04	30			16/3	0	00	51
	18/2		0	07	33			17/1	0	01	77
	19		0	05	06			17/2	0	05	5
	23/1		0	02	78						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jatheri—Concl'd		17/3	0	00	51	Narar—Csntd		18	0	01	77
		24	0	07	58			19	0	14	92
		25	0	01	01			20	0	00	76
		22						22	0	00	25
		5	0	01	53			23	0	14	42
		24						24	0	03	03
		4	0	06	32			5			
		5/1	0	00	51			4	0	01	01
		5/2	0	02	78			5	0	00	25
		6/1	0	08	09			6	0	14	93
		6/2	0	04	30			7	0	01	77
		7	0	02	02			15	0	00	76
		15	0	02	02			6			
		25									
		10	0	00	25			3	0	00	05
		11/1	0	08	60			4	0	13	40
		11/2	0	06	07			5	0	03	79
		12/2	0	00	52			6	0	12	14
		18	0	00	25			7			
		19	0	15	43						
		20	0	01	77			10	0	04	55
		23	0	02	28			11	0	11	38
		30	0	02	78			12	0	06	07
								18	0	07	08
		32	0	01	26			19	0	10	12
								23	0	08	85
		33	0	01	01			24	0	08	09
								15			
		67	0	00	51						
								10	0	10	12
		68	0	00	51			11	0	06	07
								12	0	10	87
		91	0	01	27			18/1	0	10	87
								18/2	0	01	01
		95	0	01	01			19	0	05	31
								23/1	0	04	30
		70	0	02	53			24	0	12	64
								16			
Pundri	26	200						4	0	07	08
		22/1	0	06	32			5/1	0	06	33
		371	0	01	52			5/2	0	00	76
Kakaut	5	23						6/1	0	06	06
								22			
		3	0	00	25			4/1	0	02	28
		92						4/2	0	01	53
								5	0	10	12
		17	0	04	05			6	0	00	25
		200	0	00	51			23			
Mundri	6	99									
								9	0	00	51
		21	0	02	78			10/1	0	12	90
								10/2	0	00	76
Kultaran	27	66						11	0	01	26
								12	0	14	92
		11	0	00	25			13	0	01	01
		82	0	01	52			17	0	01	26
		145	0	00	51			18	0	14	67
		174	0	01	01			19	0	00	76
Narar	37	4						23	0	00	51
		10	0	00	51			24	0	14	92
		11	0	14	42			25	0	01	77
		12	0	01	01						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Narar—Contd	30					Narar—Concld	22		0	03	79
	1		0	02	53		71				
	9		0	03	54		11		0	01	78
	10		0	13	66		72				
	12		0	12	90						
	13		0	04	30		2		0	10	88
	17		0	04	55		3		0	09	62
	18		0	12	14		6		0	01	26
	24		0	11	38		7		0	14	16
	25/1		0	03	79		8		0	05	31
	25/2		0	01	26		14		0	00	51
	31						15		0	13	41
	4		0	00	25		161		0	05	06
	5		0	13	41		162		0	05	06
	44						163		0	02	02
	4		0	02	02		165		0	02	02
	5		0	09	61		203		0	01	01
	6		0	02	02		204		0	01	01
	7		0	09	61		205		0	00	76
	14		0	07	33		206		0	00	51
	17		0	10	62		207		0	03	76
	23		0	00	25		211		0	02	53
	24		0	11	13		213		0	00	76
	50						752		0	01	26
	10		0	02	28	Patti Layath	24	35			
	11		0	12	40		20		0	02	78
	12		0	08	09		21/1		0	11	38
	17/2		0	00	51		21/2		0	00	10
	18		0	13	40		52				
	19		0	06	83		1/1		0	00	76
	23		0	01	52		1/2		0	08	34
	24		0	14	41		2		0	00	05
	25/1		0	05	06		8		0	00	76
	51						9/1		0	03	54
	3		0	02	53		9/2		0	08	60
	4		0	12	90		10		0	02	78
	6/1		0	05	81		12		0	01	01
	6/2		0	07	08		13/1		0	01	01
	7		0	03	29		13/2		0	10	88
	15		0	00	10		14		0	02	53
	67						16		0	05	06
	5		0	08	09		17/1		0	13	15
	68						25/2		0	10	62
	1		0	10	37		53				
	8		0	01	52		21		0	07	59
	9		0	14	42		66				
	10		0	04	55		1		0	07	84
	12		0	00	51		2		0	10	37
	13		0	13	41		8		0	08	60
	14		0	07	08		9		0	04	55
	16		0	12	39		13/1		0	08	35
	17		0	07	84		13/2		0	03	29
	25		0	01	53		14		0	01	52
	69						17		0	13	66
	20		0	00	25		18		0	00	25
	21		0	14	67		24		0	04	81
							25		0	09	11
							87				
							5		0	11	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		6	0	00	05			196	0	09	36
		88						197			
		1	0	02	02			199	0	03	29
		10	0	12	14			201	0	05	06
		11	0	03	79			208	0	05	06
		12	0	10	12			212	0	00	76
		18	0	03	54			215	0	03	03
		19	0	08	85			224	0	06	58
		23	0	13	91			226	0	00	76
		24	0	00	10			240	0	00	76
		98						241	0	00	76
		11/2	0	00	25			242	0	01	01
		20	0	12	39			266	0	02	78
		21	0	07	59			267	0	01	26
		22/1	0	00	05			268	0	02	28
		22/2	0	06	32			277	0	01	77
		99						656	0	01	01
		3	0	01	77			658	0	01	01
		4	0	10	88			668	0	04	05
		6	0	05	06			669	0	01	52
		7	0	08	85			674	0	01	01
		15	0	09	86			683	0	02	03
		16	0	01	77			692	0	01	52
		123				Patti Afgan	23	10			
		2	0	12	39			11/2	0	02	28
		3	0	00	76			19	0	03	54
		8	0	12	65			20	0	13	92
		9/1	0	01	26			22	0	12	64
		13	0	06	83			23	0	05	06
		14	0	07	33			11			
		16	0	00	76			2	0	01	01
		17	0	12	90			3	0	13	40
		24/1	0	00	10			4	0	00	51
		25	0	10	62			6	0	01	01
		124						7	0	15	18
		21	0	00	76			8	0	01	52
		131						14	0	00	76
		1	0	13	66			15	0	13	90
		2	0	07	33			16	0	00	05
		7/2	0	00	51			26			
		7/3	0	00	51			3	0	10	87
		8/1	0	12	65			4	0	06	58
		8/2	0	01	01			6	0	08	35
		9/1	0	07	08			7	0	09	11
		13	0	00	76			15	0	07	33
		14	0	12	14			27			
		16	0	01	26			11/1	0	01	26
		24/2	0	00	76			11/2	0	07	34
		25	0	12	90			19/1	0	04	55
		132						19/2	0	07	84
		5	0	01	26			20	0	06	07
		148						22	0	03	54
		5	0	06	07			23	0	13	41
		149						24	0	00	25
		1	0	13	41						
		2	0	03	29						
		10	0	01	26						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
		33						15/1	0	00	10
								15/2	0	14	16
		10	0	01	52			250			
		18/1	0	00	51			11/2	0	00	51
		18/2	0	03	54			286			
		20	0	00	05						
		23	0	11	63			25	0	00	05
		24	0	06	07			351			
		34									
								20	0	05	56
		3	0	02	28			285			
		4	0	14	67						
		5	0	15	43			3	0	00	52
		7	0	01	01			4	0	14	16
		15	0	00	51			5	0	03	54
		55						6	0	11	38
								352			
		4	0	10	12						
		5	0	06	83			2	0	12	90
		6/1	0	08	60			368			
		6/2	0	00	25						
		56						15/1	0	07	84
								15/2	0	03	29
		10	0	05	06			369			
		11	0	10	88						
		12	0	05	06			19	0	03	54
		18	0	03	79			27	0	00	10
		19	0	12	14			428			
		23	0	13	40						
		24/1	0	00	25			11/1	0	00	05
		24/2	0	02	28			23	0	12	15
		59						391			
		3/1	0	00	05				0	06	32
		4	0	14	16			429			
		5/2	0	01	77						
		6/2	0	00	25			3	0	04	55
		6/2	0	11	64			15/1	0	00	25
		7/1	0	00	25			15/2	0	05	57
		219	0	01	26			451			
		221	0	01	78						
		222	0	00	76			19	0	13	66
		364	0	01	52			24/1/	0	00	25
								461			
Khurana	26	114									
		2/1	0	05	06			17/1	0	02	53
		2/2	0	00	76			17/2	0	04	55
		3/2	0	01	01			18/1	0	13	67
		7/2	0	01	77			18/2	0	00	25
		8/1/	0	00	51			19/1	0	01	77
		8/1/	0	05	05			462			
		8/2/	0	00	51						
		8/2/2	0	07	34			7/1	0	00	05
		9/2	0	01	01			463			
								4	0	14	42
Bhaini Majra	36	13						486			
		24	0	00	10						
								1	0	08	85
								617	0	01	77
Siwan	23	249									
		14/1	0	01	01						
		14/2	0	02	53						

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 185 :— यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि नेपको कठालगुड़ी प्रकल्प को प्राकृतिक गैस योजन के लिये आयल कठालगुड़ी ओ. सी. एस. से नेपको कठालगुड़ी प्रकल्प तक आसाम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड दुलियाजान द्वारा पार्श्व लाईन बिछायी जानी चाहिये।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का पू.) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग को अधिकार अर्जित करने का अरदाशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आने पर सक्षम अधिकारी उपायुक्त/अतिरिक्त उपायुक्त तिनसु किया आसाम की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उक्त सूनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कठालगुड़ी ओ. सी. एस. से नेपको गैस प्रकल्प कठालगुड़ी 600 एम. एम. आ. दो लाइन लाइन के लिये गैस पाइप लाइन बिछाना।

क्र.सं.	गांव	तालुक	पाटा नं.	दाग नं.	एरिया			मं.अ.प.
					बि.	क.	ल.	
1. भेरभेरी गांव टिपलिंग			सरकार	344	1	0	6	
			बकसना	345	2	4	13	
			सरकार	343	0	1	10	
			मियादी 64 नं.	342	1	4	11	
			मियादी 56 नं.	338	1	3	5	
			मियादी 53 नं.	339	0	0	11	
			कुल क्षेत्रफल 4		0	1	15	

[सं. जी-12016/90/92-ओएनजीसी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 185.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas for NEEPCO Kathalguri Project Dibrugarh Assam, pipeline should be laid from OIL's Kathalguri, O.C.S. to NEEPCO Kathalguri Project Site by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline (Acqui-

sition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user herein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority, viz. Deputy Commissioner/Additional Deputy Commissioner, Tinsukia District, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Laying of 600mm O D Underground natural gas pipe line from Kathalguri OCS to Kathalguri NEEPCO Project Site.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Mouza	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area		Remarks
					B	K	L
1. Bherbheri Vill.	Tipling		Wast Land	344	1	0	6
			Annual	345	2	4	16
			West Land	343	0	1	10
			P.P. No. 64	342	1	4	11
			P.P. No. 56	338	1	3	5
			P.P. No. 53	340	1	1	16
			Wast Land	339	0	0	11
			Total Area-		9	1	15

[No. O-12016/90/92-ONG-D-IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 186:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि नेपको कठालगुड़ी प्रकल्प को प्राकृतिक गैस खोजान के लिए आयन कठालगुड़ी ओ.सी.एस. से नेपको कठालगुड़ी प्रकल्प तक आसाम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड दुनियाजान द्वारा पाइप लाइन बिछापी जानी चाहिये।

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनवायर्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का पू.) की द्वारा 3 की अवधारी (2) द्वारा प्रयत्न शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस में उपयोग को अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आगव एनवायर्ड द्वारा घोषित किया है।

घरतें कि उक्त भूमि में हिलबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उम भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आशेष पक्षन अधिकारी उत्प्रेषण डिब्रूगढ़ आसाम की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कठालगुड़ी ओ.सी.एस. से नेपको गैस प्रकल्प, कठालगुड़ी 600 एम. एम. अ. दो पाइप लाइन के लिये गैस पाइप लाइन बिछाना।

क्रम सं.	गांव	तालुक	पाटा नं.	दाग नं.	ब्रि.	गुरिया क.	व	मन्त्र
1	1 नं. कठालगुड़ी गांव	टिपमिश	सरकार	2	4	2	9	
2. कुकियाजन गांव प्रथम और द्वितीय भाग			सरकार	7	1	1	7	
			"	8	0	1	9	
			"	9	1	0	8	
			"	31	1	2	9	
	मियादी 24 नं.		308	2	0	9		
	सरकार		47	2	0	17		
	मियादी 3 नं.		69	0	1	2		
	मियादी 9 नं.		71	0	2	7		
	सरकार		72	0	0	11		
	मियादी 9 नं.		73	0	2	11		
	"		111	0	3	2		
	दाकन ना		113	0	1	13		
	मियादी 28 नं.		114	1	2	6		
	मियादी नं.		123	1	1	7		
	"		124	0	1	7		
	मियादी 21 नं.		123	1	2	10		
	दकसना		140	0	3	3		
	मियादी 21 न		141	0	0	19		
	सरकार		142	0	0	7		
	"		143	0	1	10		
	मियादी 16 नं		78	0	4	6		
	दकसना		162	0	4	4		
	"		179	1	0	7		
	सरकार		178	0	0	10		
	दकसना		177	0	4	8		
	मियादी 28 न		176	0	4	11		
	सरकार		189	0	0	18		
	"		190	0	4	4		
	दकसना		192	0	3	19		
	"		216	0	1	13		
	सरकार		231	0	4	1		
	"		215	0	0	14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			सरकारी	213	0	0	12
				197	0	2	0
			बकसना	193	1	1	11
			"	204	0	1	10
			सरकार	205	1	0	8
			"	203	0	2	0
			दकसना	210	0	1	3
			सरकार	214	0	0	7
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		29	2	11
3.	1 नं. बोकुलोनी गांव	टिपलिंग	बकसना	76	1	0	10
			सरकार	15	1	4	11
			"	21	0	1	2
			दकसना	80	0	0	5
			सरकार	81	0	3	8
			बकसना	83	1	3	0
			"	84	0	0	5
			मियादी 9 नं.	87	0	1	9
			मियादी 31 नं.	86	0	3	4
			सरकार	85	0	1	13
			मियादी 6 नं.	52	1	1	12
			बकसना	53	0	2	6
			सरकार	30	3	3	9
			मियादी 58 नं.	39	1	1	5
			कुल क्षेत्रफल		15	2	11
4.	3 नं. टिपलिंग बोकुलोनी गांव		सरकार	126	7	0	10

[सं. ओ-12016/91/92-प्रो एन नो-डो. 4]

एम. माटिन, जैस्व अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 186.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for a supply of natural gas for NEEPCO Kathalguri Project, district Dibrugarh, Assam, pipeline should be laid from OIL's Kathalguri O.C.S. to NEEPCO Kathalguri Project site by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline (Acqui-

sition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user herein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority, viz. Deputy Commissioner./Additional Deputy Commissioner, Tinsukia District, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

LAND SCHEDULE

Laying of 600mm O D Underground natural gas pipe line from Kathalguri OCS, to Kathalguri NEEPCO Project site.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Mouza	Pata No.	Dag No.	Area		Remarks
					B	K	L
1.	1 No. Kathalguri Vill.	Tipling	Wast Land	2	4	2	9
2.	Dhakeiajan Vill.	Tipling	Wast land	7	1	1	7
	1st and 2nd Part		Do	8	0	1	9
			Do	9	1	0	6

No.			B	K	L
	Do	31	1	2	9
	P.P. No. 24	308	2	0	9
	Waste land	47	2	0	17
	P.P. No. 3	69	0	1	2
	P.P. No. 9	71	0	2	7
	Waste land	72	0	0	11
	P.P. No. 9	73	0	2	11
	Do	111	0	3	2
	Annual	113	0	1	13
	P.P. No. 26	114	1	2	6
	P.P. No. 15	123	1	1	7
	Do	124	0	1	7
	P.P. No. 21	128	1	2	10
	Annual	140	0	3	3
	P.P. No. 21	141	0	0	19
	Waste Land	142	0	0	7
	Do	143	0	0	10
	P.P. No. 16	78	0	4	6
	Annual	162	0	4	4
	Do	179	1	0	7
	Waste Land	178	0	0	10
	Annual	177	0	4	8
	P.P. No. 28	176	0	4	11
	Waste Land	189	0	0	18
	Do	190	0	4	4
	Annual	192	0	3	19
	Do	216	0	1	13
	Waste Land	231	0	4	1
	Do	215	0	0	14
	Do	213	2	0	12
	Do	197	0	2	0
	Annual	198	1	1	11
	Do	204	0	1	10
	Waste Land	205	1	0	8
	Annual	206	0	2	0
	Do	210	0	0	3
	Waste Land	214	0	0	7
	Total-		29	2	18
3 I No. Bokuloni Vill.	Tipling				
	Annual	76	1	0	10
	Waste Land	15	1	4	11
	Do	21	0	1	2
	Annual	80	0	0	5
	Waste Land	81	0	3	8
	Annual	83	1	3	0
	Do	84	0	0	5
	P.P. No. 9	87	0	1	9
	P.P. No. 31	86	0	3	4
	Waste Land	85	0	1	13
	P.P. No. 6	52	1	1	12
	Annual	53	0	2	6
	Waste Land	53	0	2	6
	Waste Land	30	5	3	9
	P.P. No. 58	39	1	1	5
	Total		15	2	19
4. 3 No. Bokuloni Vill.	Tipling				
	Waste Land	126	7	0	10

[No. O-12016/91/92-ONG-D-4]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

दूरदर्शन धनुरक्षण केन्द्र

(केरल राज्य)

कन्नूर, 27 नवम्बर, 1992

का. घा. 187:—केन्द्रीय सरकार की श्री ए. एन. वल्लभराजन, मोटर-वाहनक, दूरदर्शन, धनुरक्षण केन्द्र, कन्नूर-4 के विभागीय जांच के संदर्भ में यह है कि डा. के. जे. चन्द्रशेखरन, धार. एम. ओ. जिला पुष्पा रूप इस्पताल से गवाह की बुलावे या प्रलेख को मांग करने की आवश्यकता है।

यस: विभागीय जांच (गवाह की उपस्थिति प्रवर्तन तथा प्रलेख के प्रस्तुत करण) की उपधारा (1), धारा 4, नियम 1972 (18 के 1972) के प्रयोग के संदर्भ में केन्द्रिय सरकार, श्री के. वी. दानियल, केन्द्र अभियंता, दूरदर्शन धनुरक्षण केन्द्र, त्रिचूर (केरल राज्य) जांच प्राधिकारी के रूप में उपर्युक्त धारा 5 के अंतर्गत श्री ए. एन. वल्लभराजन, मोटर वाहनक, दूरदर्शन, धनुरक्षण केन्द्र, कन्नूर-4 के विस्तृत अधिकार का प्रयोग करने हेतु प्राधिकृत किए जाते हैं।

[नं. सं एन/एम में/मिस/9/एसई]

टी. डी. जोसे, केन्द्र अभियंता

DOORDARSHAN MAINTENANCE CENTRE
(Kerala State)

Cannanore, the 27th November, 1992

S.O. 187.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that for the purposes of the departmental inquiry relating to Shri A.N. Valsarajan, Motor Driver, Doordarshan Maintenance Centre Cannanore-4 it is necessary to summon as witness/call for any document from Dr. K. G. Chandrasekharan, RMO, District HQ Hospital, Cannanore.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972 (18 of 1972), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri K. V. Daniel, Station Engineer, Doordarshan Maintenance Centre Trichur (Kerala State) as the Inquiring authority to exercise the power specified in Section 5 of the said Act in relation to the departmental inquiry against Shri A. N. Valsarajan, Motor Driver, Doordarshan Maintenance Centre, Cannanore-4.

[No. CAN/MC/Misc.92[SE]]

T. D. JOSE, Station Engineer

अम संसालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1993

का. घा. 188.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण संग्रह अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5क की उपधारा (1) (1) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एम द्वारा, केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में श्री वरिष्ठ डा. किदरई के स्थान पर श्री एम. ए. हकीम को एक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और चित्तक 12 फरवरी 1993 के भारत के राजपत्र प्रकाशन के माध्यम से खंड-1 उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित कार्य सरकार अम संसालय की अधिवृत्त संस्था का घा. 92(क) दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 1993 में निम्नलिखित प्रयोग करती है।

उक्त अधिनियम में कम सी. 14 और इसमें संशोधित प्रावधानों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रावधान प्रविष्टि प्रविष्टि की जाये, अर्थात्:—

“श्री एम. ए. हकीम

सहायक

रको

स्वतंत्र संवर्धन

7, जोड़ रोड

नई दिल्ली-110003

[नं. सं-20012/1/90-एस.एस II]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, धवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1993

O. 188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 5-A of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. A. Hakeem as a member of the Central Board of Trustees in place of Shri Waris R. Kidwai and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 92(E) dated the 12th February, 1991 published in Part-II section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 13th February, 1991.

In the said notification, against serial No. 24 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted namely:—

Shri M. A. Hakeem,
Secretary General,
SCOPE,
Scope Complex,
7, Lodhi Place,
New Delhi-110003.

[No. V-20012/1/90-SS-III]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1993

का. घा. 189.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण संग्रह अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 16 की उपधारा, (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार, अम संसालय के कानूनी प्रादेश 1. 844 दिनांक 8-4-1989 की अधिवृत्तता के अम में, मामले की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रिय सरकार को यह राय है कि ऐसा करना संवैधानिक है और यह “समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 अथवा किसी अन्य कानून जो हम समय के लिए किया राज्य में लागू था के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत स्वतंत्र संगठनों को कुछ निवारण के काम में लग हुए हैं” को एक वर्ग के रूप में 8 अप्रैल, 1993 से अगले तीन साल की अवधि के लिए उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से एकाग्रता कुछ प्रदान करती है।

[नं. एम-35014/9/9-एसएस-II]

जे. पी. शुक्ला, धवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1993

S.O. 189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 664 dated 8-4-1989, the Central Government, after having regard to the circumstances of the case, is of the opinion that it is expedient to do, hereby exempts “Voluntary organisations registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other law for the time being in force in any state and engaged in leprosy eradication programme” as a class, from the operation of the said Act for a further period of three years with effect from, 8th April, 1992.

[No. S-35014/9/91-SS-III]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1993

का. घा. 190.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुवर्ण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के एवं एवं के संरक्षित निगीतकों और उनके कार्यकारी के रूप, एवं एवं में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोल्लम के पंसाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एम-12011/34/9-आर्डी एम (डी) III]

एस. के. जैन, डी. सी. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1993

S.O. 190.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5-1-1993.

[No. L-12011/34/91-IR (B-III)]

S. D. JAIN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
KOLLAM

(Industrial Tribunal, Kollam)

(Dated this the 21st day of December, 1992)

PRESENT :

Shri C. N. Sasidharan, Industrial Tribunal.

IN

Industrial Dispute N. 50/91

BETWEEN

The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Reserve Bank Junction, Trivandrum-695033.

(Shri K. D. Zacharias, Asst. Legal Adviser, Reserve Bank of India)

AND

Shri V. Raveendran, Secretary, Reserve Bank Employees' Association, C/o Reserve Bank of India, Reserve Bank Junction, Trivandrum-695033.

(Shri Raveendran, Secretary, Reserve Bank Employees' Association)

AWARD

The Government of India as per Order No. L-12011/34/91-IR (B-III) dated 13-11-1991 has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The issue under reference is the following :

"Whether the action of the management of Reserve Bank of India in proposing full wage cut on 5th October 1990 from the workers whose names are listed in the Annexure is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workmen are entitled to?"

2. The Association espousing the cause of the workmen involved in this reference has filed a detailed claim statement and the contention are briefly as under : This Association is a registered trade union of Class III workmen of the Trivandrum office of Reserve Bank of India. The management Bank forcefully and without any notice introduced new procedure termed as "modified procedure" for destruction of non issuable soiled notes in the cash department on 5-10-1990. By this procedure the Bank unilaterally reduced the number of persons employed and to be employed in the cash department. The Bank had sanctioned 1984 coin and note examiners (Class III workmen) in 1981 exclusively for proper examination of soiled notes reaching in the Bank for eventual destruction. To reduce the above number of workmen the Bank resorted to outdated burning of currency notes without any examination required under rules termed as modified procedure. The union made representation to all the authorities concerned but that produced no result. On 5-10-1990 when the Bank introduced modified procedure the entire Class III workmen present in the office stopped working in protest. The workmen in general side departments stopped working 11.30 A.M. and workmen in cash department, note verification section etc. stopped working after completing the quota of work allotted to them by the Bank on that day. This struggle continued in the form of a full day strike on 6-10-90 and also a Dharna from 8-10-1990. The management as per order dated

20-11-1990 ordered full wage cut for all workmen who have participated in the action. The request of the association for reconsidering of the order was not heeded to by the management. That resulted in this reference. All the 235 workmen presented themselves at the Bank on 5-10-1990 at the appointed time and attended their normal work till 11.30 A.M. In the general department the workmen engaged in their work upto 11.30 A.M. and in note examination section and note verification section the Bank allotted half quota of work and the same was completed by the workmen in all respect. In all the other departments of the Bank the workmen completed the work allotted to them by the Bank. In the exchange counters, banking counters etc. normal banking transactions took place from 10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. The Bank accepted and acquiesced in the work done by the workmen on 5-10-1990 and the bank restrained from effecting wage cut other than on pro-rata basis, as per the principles of law laid down by the Supreme Court. The prayer of the association is to direct the Bank to restore the wages illegally deducted to all 235 workmen.

3. The management in their counter statement opposes the case of the Association. The contentions of management are briefly as under : There is no industrial dispute arising in this case for reference. The employees concerned were admittedly on agitation on the day for which wage cut was ordered and the action of the Bank is fully justified. Hence the claim is not maintainable. The management Bank is the Central Bank of the country. The Central office of the Bank has issued a circular dated 23-7-1988 providing for full days wage cut for causing disruption of public service by not discharging duties even for a part of the business hours. The introduction of modified procedure for verification of a note is the management's prerogative and does not relate to terms and conditions of employment of the workmen. On 5-10-1990 when the modified procedure was introduced the workmen represented by the association stopped work at 11.30 A.M. which illegal strike. The employees did not report for duty for the rest of the day. The association tried to call the introduction of modified procedure by approaching the Kerala High Court. The employees continued the illegal strike on 6-10-1990 also. The sudden illegal strike by the employees on 5-10-1990 disrupted the normal working in the Bank and the Bank could not fulfil its obligation towards public and its constituents such as Central Government and State Government. As the employees participated in the illegal strike for major part of the day and the Bank did not acquiesce in it, the employees are not entitled to their pay for whole day. The employees have only disrupted the working of the Bank on that day. They did not allow taking out note for incineration and the Bank did not acquiesce in that. So the wage cut for the full day is appropriate, legal and valid. The action of the workmen in choosing to work at their fancy only at certain hours is a breach of contract. The workmen having been agreed to work during the working hours for the whole day. The law laid down by the Supreme Court in Bank of India vs. T. S. Kelawala [90 (11) LLJ 39] fully supports the decision of the Bank. The introduction of the modified procedure is a management function and does not amount to any change in the condition of service of workmen calling for notice. The Bank had effected full days wage cut in the case of all employees who participated in the walkout. It is not a punishment. Except for one counter in cash department namely the Bulk Receipts Counter, the work in all other places/departments was left unfinished by the employees. According to the management their action is fully justified and the workers are not entitled to any relief.

4. The management has examined the staff officer in the managers section as MW-1. No evidence has been adduced on the side of the union. The two circulars produced on the side of the management have been marked as Ext. M-1 and M-2 on the mutual consent.

5. The only question emerges for consideration is whether the action of management Bank in proposing full wage cut in respect of the employees involved in this case is legal and justified. On 5-10-1990, 235 workmen stopped work at 11.30 A.M. as a protest to the introduction of modified procedure introduced by the Bank. Thereafter, these workers did not report for duty for the rest of the day. According to the management the employees went on an illegal strike and continued the strike on 6-10-1990 also. This according to the management disrupted the work and paralysed the work on that day and therefore the Bank is entitled to effect full days wage cut as per Ext. M-1 circular dated 6-7-1988 issued

by the management. MW-1 has deposed that the prelunch work was completed on that day and that was accepted by the Bank. It is further stated by his witness that the workmen were present in the public counter from 9.45 to 11.30 A.M. According to this witness he had not received any complaint from anybody that the workmen refused to render service in public counter on that day. In note verification section employees completed the morning quota according to MW-1. This witness was not in a position to say that quota of work allotted to the workmen on that day. In all the sections the workmen were on duty till 11.30 A.M. which was accepted by the Bank and acquiesced in by the management. It is true that Exts. M-1 and M-2 circulars fully empower the management in effecting full wage cut for causing disruption work even for a part of the business hours. But the question here is whether full day wage cut is justified when the management Bank has accepted the work done by the workmen till 11.30 A.M. and acquiesced in by the management as stated by MW-1.

6. Both sides placed reliance on a decision of the Supreme Court in *Bank of India Vs. T. S. Kelawala and other* [92 (2) LLJ 39]. In that case the workmen resorted to four hours strike and thereafter they reported for work and the Bank did not prevent them from doing work. There was no work for the workmen to do after they reported for the work. Therefore they were not paid salary on that day. This decision has no direct application to the facts of this case before me as in the instant case the workmen discharged their duty till 11.30 A.M. which was accepted by the Bank. However, the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the above decisions are applicable here. The observations made by the Supreme Court in para 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 are worth quoting as below :

22. "The principles which emerge from the aforesaid authorities may now be stated. Where the contract, Standing Orders or the service rules/regulations are silent on the subject, the management has the power to deduct wages for absence from duty when the absence is a concerted action on the part of the employees and the absence is not disputed. Whether the deduction from wages will be pro rata for the period of absence only or will be for a longer period will depend upon the facts of each case, such as whether there was any work to be done in the said period, whether the work was in fact done and whether it was accepted and acquiesced in, etc."

23. "It is not enough that the employees attend the place of work. They must put in the work allotted to them. It is for the work and not for their mere attendance that the wages/salaries are paid. For the same reason, if the employees put in the allotted work but do not, for some reason may be even as a protest—comply with the formalities such as signing the attendance register, no deduction can be effected from their wages. When there is a dispute as to whether the employees attended the place of work or put in the allotted work or not, and if they have not, the reasons therefore etc. the dispute has to be investigated by holding an enquiry into the matter. In such cases, no deduction from the wages can be made without establishing the omission and/or commission on the part of the employees concerned."

25. "Apart from the aforesaid ratio of the decisions and the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and similar statutes on the subject, according to us, the relevant provisions of the major legislation governing the industrial disputes, viz., the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 also lend their support to the view that the wages are payable pro rata for the work done and hence deductible for the work not done. Section 2(rr) of the said Act defines "wages" to mean "all remuneration which would, if terms of employment, expressed or implied, were fulfilled, be payable to workman in respect of his employment or work done in such employment while Section 2(q) defines "strike" to mean "cessation of work" or "refusal to continue to work or accept employment by work-

man". Reading the two definitions together, it is clear that wages are payable only if the contract of employment is fulfilled and not otherwise. Hence, when the workers do not put in the allotted work or refuse to do it, they would not be entitled to the wages proportionately."

26. "Whereas therefore, a legal strike may not invite disciplinary proceedings, an illegal strike may do so, it being a misconduct. However, whether the strike is legal or illegal, the workers are liable to lose wages for the period of strike. The liability to lose wages does not either make the strike illegal as a weapon or deprive the workers of it. When workers resort to it, they do so knowing full well its consequences. During the period of strike the contract of employment continues, but the workers withhold their labour. Consequently, they cannot expect to be paid".

28. "The pro rata deduction of wages is not an unreasonable exercise of power on such occasions. Whether on such occasions the wages are deductible at all and to what extent will, however depend on the facts of each case. Although the employees may strike only for some hours but there is no work for the rest of the day as in the present case, the employer may be justified in deducting salary for the whole day. On the other hand, the employees may put in work after the strike hours and the employer may accept it or acquiesce in it. In that case the employer may not be entitled to deduct wages at all or be entitled to deduct them only for the hours of strike".

The High Court of Madras has considered a similar point as involved in the instant case in writ petition Nos. 10241, 82 994 and 995/83, 4707, 4710 and 4925/81 (certified copy of the judgment has been produced here by the union) and relying on the above Supreme Court decision quashed the office orders and circulars imposing wage cut issued by the Reserve Bank of India and directed the Bank to impose pro rata wage cut in accordance with the judgment in *Kelawala's case* (supra). In the cases before the High Court of Madras mentioned above the Reserve Bank imposed wage cut in certain cases for the full day since the employees did not complete their work though they attended for work and partially completed their work.

7. It is clear from the above decisions that full day wage cut from the wages of employees who have attended their work till 11.30 A.M. is not justified. In the case before me the workmen admittedly reported for duty and continued their work till 11.30 A.M. There is no evidence before the Tribunal regarding the volume of work done by the workmen on that day. It is also not established that the work of the Bank for the whole day was disrupted on the day in question due to strike of the workmen. The work done by the workmen till 11.30 A.M. was accepted and acquiesced in by the management Bank. So in the light of the observation made by the Supreme Court quoted above there is no justification for the full day wage cut imposed by the management. Of course the management will be at liberty to deduct pro rata wages from the workmen on that day.

8. It was vehemently contended on behalf of the management that in this case the employees resorted illegal strike after 11.30 A.M. on 5-10-1990 without any notice to the management and they did not report for duty after 11.30 A.M. on that day and also on the next day and therefore the management is fully justified in effecting full day wage cut. Whether the strike is legal or illegal is not material. They have done work till 11.30 A.M. which was accepted by the Bank. The workers are liable to lose wages for the period of strike only as pointed out by the Supreme Court in paragraph 26 quoted above.

9. In the result, an award is passed holding that the action of management Reserve Bank of India in proposing full wage cut on 5-10-1990 from the 235 workmen involved in this reference is illegal and unjustified. The workmen are accordingly entitled to get pro rata wages on that day.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX

Witness examined on the side of the management :

MW-1 Sri K. M. Mani.

Documents marked on the side of the management :

EX. M-1--Photo copy of circular issued by the Central Office of the management Bank dated 6-7-1988.

EX. M-2--Photo copy of the order No. 32 issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Trivandrum office dated 23-7-1988.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 101 :- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रिय सरकार, विजया बैंक के प्रबंधन के तन्त्र विभागों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रिय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलूर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है जो केन्द्रिय सरकार को 1-1-1993 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन-12012/192/92-आईआरबी-II]

श्री. के. वेणुगोपालन हेड अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1993

S.O. 191.—In pursuance of Section 17 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management, of Vijaya Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-1-1993.

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

[No. L-12012/192/92-IRB-II]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR, COURT, BANGALORE

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1992

PRESENT :

Shri M. L. Vishwanath, B.Sc., B.L.,

Presiding Officer

Central Ref. No. 86/92

I party

Madevi V. Bagodimath,
c/o. Gen. Secy., DDBEA.,
No. 9, Corporation Bldg.,
Broadway,
Hubli-20.

V/a

II Party

The Divisional Manager,
Vijaya Bank,
Divisional Office,
Lamington Road,
Hubli-580 020.

AWARD

In this reference made by the Hon'ble Central Government by its order No. L-12012/192/92-IR(B.II) Dt. 8-12-92 under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act 1947, the point for adjudication as per schedule to reference is :

"Whether the action of the management of Vijaya Bank is justified in refusing 1/3 scale to Smt.

Madevi V. Bagodimath, part-time sweeper of Triha Branch ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?"

2. Notices were issued to parties. On 18-12-92 the case was posted at Hubli sitting. The I party filed claim statement claiming various reliefs.

3. It is not necessary to set out the stand taken by the I party workman in her claim statement.

4. Just after filing the claim statement the I party has filed a memo praying that she may be permitted to withdraw her case against the II party. She was personally present and she has signed the memo. Her husband also was present.

5. The I party has stated in the memo that her case against the II party may be cancelled. This means that she does not want to press the reference. As desired in the memo the reference is rejected.

Submit to Government.

(Dictated to Stenographer, typed by him corrected, signed by me).

M. B. VISHWANATH, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 192 :- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में केन्द्रिय सरकार ने भारत औद्योगिक बोर्ड लि. का.प्र. 101 का क्षेत्र में उ के प्राप्ति के संबंध विभागों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रिय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 1), घनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रिय सरकार को 1-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एन-20011/7/88-D.IV. (ए)आईआरबी(1)]

एच. नारायण, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 192.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area of VI of M/s. BCCL and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 1-1-93.

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

[L-20011/7/88-D.IV(A)/20(C.1)]

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 40 of 1989

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra,
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 21st December, 1992

AWARD

By Order No. L-20011(7)/88-D.IV(A)/IR(Coal-I), dated, the 18th May, 1989, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and subsection (2-A) of section

10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

- (i) "Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area No. VI of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Dhanbad in Strucking-off names of the workmen in Annexure-I is justified ? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?"
- (ii) "Whether the demand of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union (CITU), Dhanbad for re-instatement of the workmen, in Annexure-II who were employed in collieries mentioned against each of Kusunda Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Dhanbad, is justified ? If yes, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?"

ANNEXURE--I

S. No.	Name.	No.	Colliery	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Bada Nema i Manjhi		Industry Colliery	
2.	Shri Sonaram Manjhi,	1474 C/350563	-do-	
3.	Shri Dhelo Manjhi	565 3/371435	-do-	
4.	Shri Iswar Manjhi	547 C/371455	-do-	
5.	Shri Rameshwar Manjhi	541 C/377461	-do-	
6.	Shri Pasda Manjhi	678 C/350553	-do-	
7.	Shri Bada Manjhi	554 C/370505	-do-	
8.	Shri Sona Manjhi	1068 C/350563	-do-	
9.	Shri Chhetta Buchan Manjhi	1041/C335108	-do-	
10.	Shri Rupai Manjhi	1069 C/357520	-do-	
11.	Shri Seheb Ram Manjhi	1540 C/379137	-do-	
12.	Shri Chhota Lubin Manjhi,	1160 C/367506	-do-	
13.	Shri Lothu Manjhi,	2635 C/371581	-do-	
14.	Shri Madan Manjhi,	1393 C/383967	-do-	
15.	Shri Churka Manjhi,	1138 C/371468	-do-	
16.	Shri Fachu Manjhi,	1084 C/350534	-do-	
17.	Shri Gorca Manjhi,	562 C/367561	-do-	
18.	Shri Buchrai Manjhi	1113 C/367432	-do-	
19.	Shri Rabon Manjhi,	1473 C/371392	-do-	
20.	Shri Ch. Sahetram Manjhi	1126 C/367479	-do-	
21.	Shri Gopin Manjhi,	576 C/363544	-do-	
22.	Shri Budhu Manjhi,	577 C/369144	-do-	
23.	Shri Kailu Manjhi,	533 C/370144	-do-	
24.	Shri Ananda Manjhi,	1098 C/367481	-do-	
25.	Shri Sukur Manjhi,	523 C/367551	-do-	
26.	Shri Jeevan Manjhi,	1388 C/371642	-do-	
27.	Shri Shibal Manjhi,	1395 C/380647	-do-	
28.	Shri Rameshwar Manjhi,	1537 C/380384	-do-	
29.	Shri Sama Manjhi,	/236088	Khas Kusunda Colliery	
30.	Shri Shyam Manjhi,	/230106	-do-	
31.	Shri Hemlai Manjhi,	/229826	-do-	
32.	Shri Sabran Manjhi,	/229892	-do-	
33.	Shri Ramnath Manjhi,	/230095	-do-	
34.	Shri Sonatan Manjhi,	1007/230103	-do-	
35.	Shri Rohan Manjhi,	996/230093	-do-	
36.	Shri Budnula Manjhi,	/230164	-do-	
37.	Shri Bhusan Manjhi,	991/230089	-do-	
38.	Shri Basan Manjhi,	—	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Shri Harilal Manjhi,	---	Khas Kusunda Colliery	
40.	Shri Manolal Manjhi,	---	-do-	
41.	Shri Patilkol Manjhi,	187/229629	-do-	
42.	Shri Kalo Bouri,	/22950	-do-	
43.	Shri Lakhn Manjhi,	---	-do-	
44.	Shri Munilal Manjhi,	1288/51479	Nayadih Kusunda Colliery	
45.	Shri Baburam Manjhi,	1255/51198	-do-	
46.	Shri Chatur Manjhi,	1258/51196	-do-	
47.	Shri Lalwa Manjhi,	1313/51504	-do-	
48.	Shri Baneshwar Manjhi,	1296/57487	-do-	
49.	Shri Ratan Manjhi,	1291/51482	-do-	
50.	Shri Lachehan Manjhi	1281/51472	-do-	
51.	Shri Menka Manjhi,	---	-do-	
52.	Shri Buchhal Manjhi,	12831	-do-	
53.	Shri Sahebram Manjhi	---/51553	-do-	
54.	Shri Lakhiram Manjhi,	/228322	East Basseria Colliery	
55.	Shri Rabiser Manjhi,	C/9583	-do-	
56.	Shri Buchan Manjhi,	27837	-do-	
57.	Shri Shibal Manjhi,	PF C/428255	Dhansar Colliery	
58.	Shri Prem Manjhi,	233400	-do-	
59.	Shri Brbhal Manjhi	---	-do-	
60.	Shri Hemon Manjhi,	---	Basseria Colliery	
61.	Shri Shibal Manjhi,	500565	Gochar Colliery	
62.	Shri Chhotu Baski,	---	-do-	
63.	Shri Munilal Manjhi,	---	-do-	

ANNEXURE-II

1.	Shri Munilal Manjhi	---	Gondudih Colliery,
2.	Shri Munilal Manjhi	---	Kusunda Colliery,
3.	Shri Chhatur Manjhi	---	-do-
4.	Shri Lolwa Manjhi	---	-do-
5.	Shri Baneshwar Manjhi	---	-do-
6.	Shri Ratan Manjhi	---	-do-
7.	Shri Lachan Manjhi	---	-do-
8.	Shri Maneka Manjhi	---	-do-
9.	Shri Sona Ram Manjhi	---	Industry Colliery,
10.	Shri-Dhilo Manjhi	---	-do-
11.	Shri Ishwar	---	-do-
12.	Shri Rameshwar Manjhi	---	-do-
13.	Shri Regda Manjhi	---	-do-
14.	Shri Bara Manjhi	---	-do-
15.	Shri Sona Ram Manjhi	---	-do-
16.	Shri Ch. Burdhu Manjhi	---	-do-
17.	Shri Rupa Manjhi	---	-do-
18.	Shri Sahela Ram Manjhi	---	-do-
19.	Shri Ch. Lobin Manjhi	---	-do-
20.	Shri Lathwa Manjhi	---	-do-
21.	Shri Madan Manjhi	---	-do-
22.	Shri Churka Manjhi	---	-do-
23.	Shri Funchu Manjhi	---	-do-
24.	Shri Gonda Manjhi	---	-do-
25.	Shri Budhrail Manjhi	---	-do-
26.	Shri Raman Manjhi	---	-do-

- (27) Shri Ch. Gopin Manjhi
 (28) Shri Budhu Manjhi
 (29) Shri Kailu Manjhi
 (30) Shri Anuth Manjhi
 (31) Shri Sukal Manjhi
 (32) Shri Jiwan Manjhi
 (33) Shri Shibal Manjhi

—	Industry Colliery
—	-do-
—	-do-
—	-do-
—	-do-
—	-do-
—	-do-

2. The case of the concerned workmen, as appearing in the written statement submitted on their behalf by the sponsoring union, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, briefly stated, is as follows :

The concerned workmen were originally appointed as permanent miner/leader. They have been working in different collieries of Kusunda Area No. 6 of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. with unblemished record of service. In course of performance of duty in underground mine since long, they had put in attendance for more than 190 days in each calendar year prior to their termination of service. All of them are poor Adivasi workmen and the local management was very much biased and prejudiced against them. They were also active members of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union and the local management was very much biased and prejudiced against them because of their union affiliation. The management, with an ulterior motive to remove them from service, started harassing them in different ways. The concerned workmen, poor Adivasi workmen as they are, absented from duty on different dates for some days due to harassment and anti-labour attitude of the management. After recovery from their shock, grief and illness they reported for their duties, but the anti-labour management did not allow them to join their duties. During the time of emergency the management removed the names of the concerned workmen from the rolls of the colliery in violation of the mandatory provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. The union represented before the management several times for taking them back in employment, but without any effect. Seeing no other alternative the union raised an industrial dispute before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad, for amicable settlement. During the course of conciliation proceeding, the union representative requested the management several times to take back the concerned workmen in employment in pursuance of the Govt. policy to protect the interest of the Adivasi and downtrodden workmen. But the anti-labour management refused to accept the demand of the union. The management took the plea before the Conciliation Officer that some of the concerned workmen had resigned from service and some were absenting from duty and hence their names were struck off from the muster roll. The union challenged the contention of the management and requested the Conciliation Officer to direct the management to produce documents in support of their contention that the concerned workmen had resigned from service. The anti-labour management miserably failed to produce any document to substantiate its contention. Anyway the conciliation proceeding ended in a failure due to adamant attitude of the management and the appropriate Government has been pleased to refer the dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal. The action of the management in striking off the names of the concerned workmen was illegal, arbitrary, unjustified and against the principles of natural justice. In the circumstances, the union has proved that the present reference has been directed in favour of the workmen and the management be directed to reinstate the concerned workmen in service with full back wages.

3. The management contested the matter. It has been submitted in its written statement-cum-rejoinder that the present reference is not legally maintainable. Each colliery has a separate and independent establishment and each colliery has its own sets of documents, officers and staff. The appropriate Government did not spoil its mind by referring the case of different workmen of nine collieries on different issues. In the schedule of reference Form 'B', Identity Card and C.M.P.F. numbers alongwith all particulars, like father's name, village etc. have not been given. The present reference has been made by collection

of some names from different collieries under the overall control and direction of the General Manager of Kusunda Area, with a view to induct some workmen. During the period from 1973 to 1975 there existed serious labour unrest and fighting between different unions to gain supremacy in nationalised coal mines. In one of the collieries of Area-VI, namely, East Basserya Colliery a gang of miscreants moved around in a jeep and started firing indiscriminately and as a result seven workmen were killed on the spot and several others were injured. Fear psychosis developed amongst the workmen. Several incidents took place during the above period including explosion and inundation. The world's biggest disaster due to drowning in coal mines occurred on 27-12-75 at Chasnala mines where 375 persons got instantly drowned. The workmen employed in the coal industry became very much panic stricken. Several workmen of different collieries left their employment, some submitting resignation and withdrawing their C.M.P.F. and other dues, whereas others abandoned their services. During 1974 to 1976 several workmen of different collieries of Area No. VI also left their employment voluntarily and some workmen bearing the names mentioned in the schedule of reference are some such workmen. Some of them submitted their resignation, applied for withdrawal for their C.M.P.F., received their payment and left their employment. Persons who cannot produce any proof of C.M.R.F. membership is not a genuine workman and has been purposely included in the list for the purpose of getting employment. The present dispute has been raised more than 12 years after the genuine workmen left their work after submitting resignation and withdrawing C.M.P.F. accumulations or without information and subsequently withdrawing C.M.P.F. accumulations. Whenever any workman submits his resignation, receive all his full and final payments and leaves his employment, his name has to be removed from the roll of the colliery. Similarly whenever any workman voluntarily abandons his service and his whereabouts is not known to the management for several years or he does not make any correspondence, the management cannot go on keeping his name on the roll. One cannot come after 12 years after leaving his employment and demand his employment.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management the union has asserted that the present reference is not vague or indefinite. The union has further asserted that the concerned workmen are the permanent workmen in M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. The union has denied and disputed each and every contention of the management in its rejoinder.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union the management has denied that the concerned workmen were genuine workers of different collieries of Kusunda Area. It has been admitted that some workmen bearing similar names mentioned in the schedule of reference, had worked in the collieries of Kusunda Area in the years 1973 to 1975 and left their employment during the period from 1974 to 1975 voluntarily. The management has denied that all the concerned workmen had put in attendance for 190 days in a calendar year. It has also been denied that the management was biased and prejudiced against Adivasi workmen for their alleged membership of the sponsoring union. It is impracticable to preserve the documents for all times to come. As the case dates back to 12 years or more it is not possible to preserve all the documents.

6. The management has examined as many as six witnesses and laid in evidence a mass of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-17/12.

The sponsoring union has not laid any oral evidence, but

it has laid in evidence one item of document which has been marked Ext. W-1.

7. There are two Annexures, namely, Annexure-I and Annexure-II to the schedule of the present reference figuring 93 workmen. But it is observed that the names of the workmen appearing in Annexure-II from Sl. No. 2 to 33 are repetition of the names of workmen mentioned in Annexure-I. Hence, actually there remains only one workman, namely, Munilal Manjhi of Gondudih Colliery in Annexure-II.

8. The evidence laid by the management oral and documentary, in denial of the claim of the sponsoring union indicates that some of the workmen left their employment on their own, some left their employment after submitting resignation and some never worked in the colliery at all.

There are three workmen of Godhur Colliery in the present dispute, namely, Shiblal Manjhi (Sl. No. 61), Chhotu Baski (Sl. No. 62) and Munilal Manjhi (Sl. No. 63). MW-1 L. Sahu has been working in Godhur Colliery since July, 1989. He has produced the original Form 'B' Register of Godhur Colliery and adverting to the register he has stated that the names of Shiblal Manjhi, Chhotu Baski and Munilal Manjhi do not appear in Form 'B' Register. He has stated in cross-examination that the colliery maintains Man Power List and that this list does not disclose the names of the above workmen. But he has admitted the comments submitted by the Personnel Manager of the Colliery, S. P. Singh to the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, which has been marked Ext. W-1. The comment of the Personnel Manager before the A.L.C. (C) discloses that Shiblal Manjhi was a workman of the colliery and he was absenting from duty without leave or permission in the year 1976 and that he has drawn his C.M.P.F. and other dues. So the evidence of this witness with regard to Shiblal Manjhi is not dependable. There is no hard evidence on record to indicate that Shiblal withdrew his C.M.P.F. and other dues. There is also no evidence that the management resorted to any domestic proceeding for the misconduct of Shiblal Manjhi. The written statement of the management discloses that in the circumstances prevailing in 1973-75 many workmen left the colliery because of fear psychosis developed amongst the workmen because of accident and explosion. Hence, absence of Shiblal from his duty is not intentional. This being the position, I am constrained to state that Shiblal Manjhi is entitled to get his employment under the management of Godhur Colliery.

The comment of the Personnel Manager indicates that Chhotu Baski was not an employee of Godhur Colliery. The union has laid no evidence in support of the fact that Chhotu Baski was a workman of the colliery. Hence the claim of Chhotu Baski for employment in Godhur Colliery must be dismissed.

With regard to Munilal Manjhi no comment was provided by the Personnel Manager to the A.L.C. (C). Since the man power list has not been produced and since no comment has been provided by the Personnel Manager to the A.L.C. (C) I am of the opinion that the management could not discharge its onus that Munilal Manjhi was not an employee of Godhur Colliery. Hence, in my opinion he is entitled to get employment in Godhur Colliery.

9. The sponsoring union has claimed employment for ten workmen of Nayadih Kusunda Colliery. The union has mentioned Form 'B' No. and Identity Card No. of these workmen excepting Manka Manjhi (Sl. No. 51). MW-2 Narendra Kumar Sinha has been working in Nayadih Kusunda Colliery as Dy. Personnel Manager since July, 1989. According to him, Baneswar Manjhi (Sl. No. 48), Ratan Manjhi (Sl. No. 49), Lachenan Manjhi (Sl. No. 50) submitted resignation and he has proved the letters of resignation submitted by them. (Exts. M-2 to M-2/2) and stated that the Agent of the colliery accepted their resignations (Exts. M-3 to M-3/2). He could not identify the L.T.Is of the workmen in the letters of resignation and has candidly stated that the L.T.Is were not put in his presence. He could not state as to who was the author of the letters of resignation. Admittedly, the concerned workmen were 149 GI/93-7.

illiterate Adivasi workmen. He produced Gratuity Register of the colliery and stated that the register bears the name of Lalowa Manjhi (S. No. 47), Baneswar Manjhi (S. No. 48), Lachenan Manjhi (S. No. 50) and Sahebram Manjhi (S. No. 53) (Exts. M-4 to M-4/1). He could not vouch for the fact as to whether acceptance of letters of resignation were communicated to the concerned workmen. Gratuity Register does not disclose that actually gratuity was paid to the concerned workmen. The Personnel Manager of Kusunda Area in his comment to the A.L.C. (C) has disclosed that Munilal Manjhi (S. No. 44), Chatur Manjhi (S. No. 46), Lalowa Manjhi (S. No. 47), Baneswar Manjhi (S. No. 48), Ratan Manjhi (49), Lachenan Manjhi (S. No. 50) and Meeka Manjhi (51) resigned from service and that they have drawn all their legal dues and Baburam Manjhi (S. No. 45) has been allowed to resume duty from July, 1986. Since there is no contra evidence of the sponsoring union that Baburam Manjhi has not been allowed to resume duty, I am constrained to hold that Baburam Manjhi is working in the colliery and so his claim for employment does not arise. Regarding the other workmen of their having resigned from service and drawing their legal dues no hard evidence has been laid by the management. That being so, I am constrained to hold that all these 9 workmen are entitled to get their employment under the management of Nayadih Kusunda Colliery.

10. The sponsoring union has claimed employment for three workmen of Dhanisar Colliery, namely, Shiblal Manjhi (S. No. 57), Prem Manjhi (S. No. 58) and Babulal Manjhi (S. No. 59). According to MW-2 Narendra Kumar Sinha, Babulal Manjhi prayed for payment of his provident fund on the premises that he resigned from service voluntarily and Shiblal Manjhi also made application for payment of his provident fund amount Exts. M-7 and M-11 respectively. There is no evidence that they were paid their provident fund amount or that their resignation from service was accepted by the management and communicated to them. Regarding Prem Manjhi, MW-2 has stated that the Agent of the colliery by letter dated 29-10-83 informed him that since he had been absenting for more than two years he was deemed to have left the service from the colliery (Ext. M-13). There is no evidence of posting of this letter of receiving the name by Prem Manjhi. There is no evidence to show that the concerned workman left his service voluntarily. The management decided to put him on badli list (Ext. M-13). I consider that since he was a regular workman he should have been given an opportunity to show cause as to why his name should not be put on badli list. That being so, he is entitled to get employment under the management as regular workman.

11. The sponsoring union has claimed employment for three workmen of East Basseria Colliery, namely, Lakhiram Manjhi (S. No. 54), Rabisar Manjhi (S. No. 55) and Budhan Manjhi (S. No. 56). MW-3 N. P. Singh has been working in East Basseria Colliery since August, 1985. He has stated that Budhan Manjhi resigned from service as disclosed in the Identity Card Register and that Lakhiram Manjhi left employment as also disclosed in Identity Card Register and the name of Rabisar Manjhi was struck off from the roll of the management as he was a casual workman. In the comment to the A.L.C. (C) the management did not take the position that Rabisar Manjhi was a casual workman. The comment discloses that Lakhiram Manjhi and Budhan Manjhi were absenting from duty without leave or permission since 1976 and they also withdrew their legal dues. But there is no evidence that they have withdrawn their legal dues. The witness produced the letter of resignation of Budhan Manjhi but he has admitted in cross-examination that there is no evidence that his resignation was accepted. He could not also state as to who was scribe of the letter of resignation submitted by Budhan Manjhi. This being so, the resignation of this workman from service has not been proved by evidence. All these workmen are entitled to get back their employment in East Basseria Colliery.

12. Only one workman of Basseria Colliery i.e. Hemon Manjhi (S. No. 60) figures in the present dispute. MW-4 Ram Charitra Ram has been posted to Basseria Colliery since 1986 as Senior Personnel Officer. According to him,

he looked into Form 'B' Register and Identity Card Register of Basseria Colliery, but could not find the name of Hemon Manjhi appearing therein. He has not produced Form 'B' Register or Identity Card Register. But his statement appears to be in agreement with the comment provided by the Personnel Manager to the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, (Ext. W-1). The sponsoring union could not mention the number of the concerned workman in Form 'B' Register and Identity Card Register. Hence, I am of the opinion that the sponsoring union has failed to establish that Hemon Manjhi is entitled to claim employment under the management of Basseria Colliery.

13. The sponsoring union has claimed employment for 15 workmen in Khas Kusunda Colliery. MW-5 Thakur S. D. Singh has been working in Khas Kusunda Colliery since July, 1989 as Dy. Personnel Manager. He produced Identity Card Register of Khas Kusunda Colliery and advertng to the same he has stated that the note in the Register (Ext. M-7) indicates that Hemla Manjhi (S. No. 31) left the employment and that the name of Samu Manjhi (S. No. 29) appears in Identity Card Register (Ext. M-8). He has further stated advertng to Identity Card Register that Shyam Manjhi (S. No. 30) and Sabram Manjhi (S. No. 32) have left employment. The name of Ramnath Manjhi (S. No. 33) appears in Identity Card Register with no remark against his name and the name of Sonatam Manjhi (S. No. 34) appears in Identity Card Register with the remark 'deleted' against his name and not 'left employment' as stated by the witness (Ext. M-11 and M-12). The witness stated that Rohan Manjhi (S. No. 35) and Bhusan Manjhi (S. No. 37) resigned from service as the Identity Card Register shows (Exts. M-13 and M-14 respectively). The witness could not state whether the name of Budhulal Manjhi (S. No. 36) appears in the Identity Card Register or not since he has not brought the relevant Identity Card Register bearing No. 230164 as provided by the sponsoring union. He has also stated advertng to Identity Card Register that the names of Basan Manjhi (S. No. 38), Harilal Manjhi (S. No. 39), Manolal Manjhi (S. No. 40) and Lakhan Manjhi (S. No. 43) do not appear in the Identity Card Register. The sponsoring union has not provided their Form 'B' No. or Identity Card Nos. The management has also taken this position before the A.L.C. (C) that they were never employed in the colliery. Considering these evidence, I am of the opinion that the sponsoring union has failed to establish that Basan Manjhi (S. No. 38), Harilal Manjhi (S. No. 39), Manolal Manjhi (S. No. 40) and Lakhan Manjhi (S. No. 43) ever worked in the colliery.

According to MW-5 the name of Patikol Manjhi (S. No. 41) appears in Identity Card Register with no remark against his name (Ext. M-15) and that the name of Kalo Bouri (S. No. 42) does not appear in Identity Card Register. This also agrees with the comment provided by the management before the A.L.C. (C). Hence, the sponsoring union has not been able to establish the claim of Kalo Bouri for employment in Khas Kusunda Colliery.

The stance taken by the management that some of the workmen, namely, Hemlal Manjhi, Shyam Manjhi, Sabram Manjhi and Sonatan Manjhi left their employment on their

own is not supported by any evidence. On the other hand, the situation prevailing at the relevant time is indicative of the fact that they had no intention to leave their employment. Regarding the resignation submitted by Rohan Manjhi and Bhusan Manjhi there is no evidence on record. Hence these concerned workmen are entitled to get back their employment in Khas Kusunda Colliery.

14. The sponsoring union has claimed employment for 28 workmen in Industry Colliery. The name of Bada Nemai Manjhi appears at Sl. No. 1 without any mention of his Identity Card No. or Form 'B' No. The management has asserted before the A.L.C. (C) that the name of Bada Nemai Manjhi does not appears in colliery record. The sponsoring union has not laid any evidence to indicate that Bada Nemai Manjhi was a workmen of the colliery. Hence the claim of the sponsoring union for employment of Bada Nemai Manjhi in Industry Colliery is dis-allowed.

The management has examined MW-6 Kameshwar Prasad Singh who has been working as P.'s Clerk since 1985. He has produced Form 'B' Register of the colliery and extract prepared by him, Exts. M-15 and Ext. M-14 respectively. According to him, Dhello Manjhi (S. No. 3), Iswar Manjhi (S. No. 4), Chhotta Budhan Manjhi (S. No. 9), Kailu Manjhi (S. No. 23) resigned from service and he has produced their letters of resignation. He has further stated that other concerned workmen excepting two, namely, Madan Manjhi (S. No. 14) and Chh. Sahebram Manjhi (S. No. 20) of Industry colliery also resigned from service; he produced Gratuity Register in support of his statement (Ext. M-17 series). There is no evidence on record to indicate that the concerned workmen resigned from service on their own. Gratuity Register does not indicate that they received payment of gratuity. Hence, they are entitled to get employment under the management of Industry Colliery. Madan Manjhi and Sahebram Manjhi have been working in the colliery and their wage slips have been produced by the management (Exts. M-18). Hence, the claim for their employment as made by the sponsoring union does not arise.

15. In Annexure-II, the name of Munilal Manjhi (Sl. No. 1) of Gandudih Colliery appears. No evidence has been laid by either side in respect of his employment or non-employment in Gandudih Colliery. The sponsoring union has failed to mention his Identity Card No. or Form 'B' No. Considering these facts, I am of the opinion that Munilal Manjhi is not entitled to claim employment under the management of Gandudih Colliery.

16. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the management of Kusunda Area No. VI of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. in denying employment to the workmen as listed in Annexure-III to the award is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate them in service with retrospective effect from the date of the present reference i.e. 24.4.1989 with 50% of back wages within one month from the date of publication of the award. The concerned workmen are directed to join their duties within the time stipulated.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE—III

S.No.	Name	No.	Colliery
1	2	3	4
S/Shri			
1.	Sonaram Manjhi	1474 C/350563	Industry Colliery.
2.	Dhollo Manjhi	565 C/371435	-do-
3.	Iswar Manjhi	547 C/371455	-do-
4.	Rameshwar Manjhi	541 C/377461	-do-

1	2	3	4
5. Rasda Manjhi	678 C/350553	Industry Colliery	
6. Basda Manjhi	554 C/370505	-do-	
7. Sona Manjhi	1068 C/350563	-do-	
8. Chhota Budhan Manjhi.	1041 C/335108	-do-	
9. Rupa Manjhi	1069 C/357520	-do-	
10. Saheb Ram Manjhi	1540 C/379137	-do-	
11. Chhota Lubin Manjhi	1160 C/367506	-do-	
12. Lothu Manjhi	2635 C/371581	-do-	
13. Churka Manjhi	1138 C/371468	-do-	
14. Fuchu Manjhi	1084 C/350534	-do-	
15. Gorda Manjhi	562 C/367561	-do-	
16. Budhrai Manjhi	1113 C/367432	-do-	
17. Rabon Manjhi	1473 C/371392	-do-	
18. Gopin Manjhi	576 C/363544	-do-	
19. Budhu Manjhi	577 C/369144	-do-	
20. Kailu Manjhi	533 C/378144	-do-	
21. Anand Manjhi	1098 C/367481	-do-	
22. Sukur Manjhi	523 C/367551	-do-	
23. Jeevan Manjhi	1388 C/371642	-do-	
24. Shiblal Manjhi	1395 C/380647	-do-	
25. Rameshwar Manjhi	1537 C/380384	-do-	
26. Samu Manjhi	/236088	Khas Kusunda Colliery.	
27. Shyam Manjhi	/30106	-do-	
28. Hemlal Manjhi	/229826	-do-	
29. Sabran Manjhi	/229892	Khas Kusunda Colliery.	
30. Ramnath Manjhi	/230095	-do-	
31. Sonatan Manjhi	1007/230103	-do-	
32. Rohan Manjhi	996/230093	-do-	
33. Budhulal Manjhi	/230164	-do-	
34. Bhusan Manjhi	991/230089	-do-	
35. Patikol Manjhi	187/229629	-do-	
36. Munilal Manjhi	1288/51479	Nayadih Kusunda Colliery	
37. Chatur Manjhi	1258/51196	-do-	
38. Lalowa Manjhi	1313/51504	-do-	
39. Baneswar Manjhi	1296/57487	-do-	
40. Ratan Manjhi	1291/51482	-do-	
41. Lachchan Manjhi	1281/51472	-do-	
42. Monka Manjhi	—	-do-	
43. Budhulal Manjhi	12831	-do-	
44. Sahebram Manjhi	—/51553	-do-	
45. Lakshman Manjhi	/218322	East Basseria Colliery	
46. Rabisar Manjhi	C/9583	-do-	
47. Budhan Manjhi	228321	-do-	
48. Skiblal Manjhi	PF C/428255	Dhansar Colliery	
49. Prem Manjhi	233400	-do-	
50. Babulal Manjhi	—	-do-	
51. Shiblal Manjhi	500565	Godhar Colliery.	
52. Munilal Manjhi	—	-do-	

नई दिल्ली, ९ जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 193.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इंडियन आयरन एंड स्टील कॉर्पोरेशन लिमि. को चसनल्ला कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. 2) घनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[एल-20012(283)/85-डी-3(ए)]

एच. सी. गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 193.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. II) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. (L.) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 5-1-93.

[No. L-20012 (283)/85-D. III(A)]

HARISH GAUD, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 137 OF 1986

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers : Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 31st December, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(283)/85-D.III (A) dated the 18th March, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that the management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. HISCO Ltd. should reinstate their workmen, Shri Chakradhar Mahato, On-setter (who was dismissed from service in February, 1975) consequent upon his acquittal by the Criminal Court on 1-10-1980 is justified? If so, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled and from what date?"

2. This reference is pending for filing W.S. by the parties. Shri R. S. Murthy had appeared on behalf of the employers and filed W.S. and Shri D. Mukherjee appeared for the work-

men. The record reveals that a W.S. was also filed by the workmen but lastly Shri D. Mukherjee filed a petition on 26-11-92 stating that the workman is not taking any step in spite of several reminders and he accordingly prayed for passing no dispute Award. I find no reason as to why a no dispute award should be passed. Hence a 'No dispute' Award is passed.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 194.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमि. के प्रबंधन के संघर्ष नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. 1) घनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करता है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[एल-20012/274/89-आई डार (कोल-I)]

एच. सी. गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 194.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 5-1-93.

[No. L-20012/274/89-IR(Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 60 OF 1990

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Central Coalfields Limited, Dharbhanga House, Ranchi.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE :

For the Employers : Shri R.S. Murthy, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, the 22nd December, 1992

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(274)/89-I.R.(Coal-I) dated, the 2nd April, 1990, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, reference the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of Central Coalfields Ltd. discriminating and not granting the benefits of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off to the 52 em-

ployees (Annexure) of CCL Printing Press Ranchi is justified? If not, to what relief these workmen concerned are entitled?"

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Hinod Oraon
2.	Gujra Bhuian
3.	S. K. Mohan
4.	N.K. Roy
5.	Jagat Ram
6.	N. C. Sect
7.	M. Hussain
8.	S. C. Jha
9.	S. K. Ghosh
10.	S.P. Dey
11.	S. K. Enayathullah
12.	Indra Naik
13.	Anand Sonar
14.	R. G. Ghirayath
15.	Md. M. Rahaman
16.	S. Bose
17.	D. Chakraborty
18.	Imtaz Ahmed
19.	B. Satyanarayana
20.	P. K. Biswas
21.	E. Narwanjee
22.	P. Dutta
23.	A. Biswas
24.	R. C. Sadhukhan
25.	Azim Ansari
26.	Nasim Ekbal
27.	Ramesh Prasad
28.	D. K. Verma
29.	A. K. Singh
30.	G. C. Sonar
31.	Noal Lakra
32.	Md. Irdish Ansari
33.	S. Firodsh Shah
34.	Athan Hussain
35.	Md. Khalik Lasko
36.	Md. Shafique
37.	S. Firoz Hamad
38.	S. K. Bej
39.	S. K. Sabir Ali
40.	Parwaj Akhtar
41.	Jado Kachhap
42.	R. J. Verma
43.	Gopal Dayal
44.	S. K. Gope
45.	B. N. Tappo
46.	S. Jamil Akhtar
47.	Debi Oraon
48.	S. N. Thakur
49.	I. N. Mahto
50.	D.M. Ekka
51.	J. Ram
52.	All Hussan Ansari

2. The case of the management of M/S Central Coalfields Ltd., Ranchi, as disclosed in the written statement-complaint-rejoinder, details apart, is as follows:

The present reference suffers from the defect of total non-application of mind on the part of the appropriate Government. The reference arose out of a demand made by the sponsoring union and such being the case, the terms of reference should have been so framed as to call upon the union concerned to justify its demand. In view of provision of a Coal Wage Board Recommendations, subsequent settlement reached by the management of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. with different trade unions in the context of the N.C.W.A.-I, II, III & IV, the sponsoring union is equally estopped from raising the aforesaid dispute.

The historical background of C.C. Ltd. is that upto 1950's the erstwhile British-owned Railway Companies used to run 11 private collieries/coal mines in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. These collieries were taken over by the Railway Board during 1930's and later they were placed firstly under the Ministry of Supply in 1944 and later under the Ministry of Production, Government of India. Following the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1956 of the Government of India whereby all future coal mines in the country were to be in the Public Sector, the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as NCDC Ltd.) was established with effect from 1-10-1956 as a Central Public Sector Enterprise. The aforesaid 11 collieries called "State Collieries" were then transferred to NCDC Ltd. and formed the nucleus of the company. Thereafter, NCDC established a number of other collieries in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and U.P. By January, 1973 the Company had about 56 collieries, 2 large Central Workshops, 4 coal washeries and a number of ancillary establishments in the States aforesaid. The force rose to about 78,000 while it was 30,000 when the company was formed. The principal office controlling the "State Collieries" was initially located at Calcutta, and after the establishment of NCDC Ltd., it was shifted to Ranchi. The "State Collieries" had 3 categories of workers, namely, (a) monthly rated workers, (b) piece rated workers and (c) time rated workers. The monthly rated workers employed during the period of the Railway administration were governed by Railway Rules as well as the Central Govt. Pay scales. When the collieries were taken over by the Ministry of Supply in 1944, the monthly rated workers recruited were governed by Civil rules/Central Govt. rules and pay scales. This system continued till 1-10-56 when NCDC was established. Thereafter, the monthly rated employees recruited by NCDC Ltd. were governed by what are known as "Corporation Rules". While the monthly rated employees recruited by "State Collieries" and its principal office prior to 1-10-56 continued to enjoy the benefit of railway and Civil rules as the case may be including paid holidays, leave benefits and retirement benefits, the monthly rated employees recruited by NCDC Ltd. on or after 1-10-56 were not given the benefits of pension or retirement benefits as applicable to those governed by Railway Rules or Civil Rules. The daily rated and piece rated workers were governed all along by the same awards as applicable to the collieries in private sector i.e. the Conciliation Board Award, the Majumdar Award, the L.A.T. Award and the award of A. Das Gupta in the colliery disputes. The monthly rated employees of the "State Collieries" and N.C.D.C. Ltd. fell outside the scope of above awards except in the case of payment of underground allowance to the workers employed in underground mine. The report of Central Wage Board for coal industry was submitted in early 1967. Some of the recommendations of the Wage Board were accepted by the Central Government which were brought into effect from 15-6-67. The daily rated and piece rated workers were given the benefit of the pay scales and services benefits as laid down in the aforesaid Wage Board Report to the extent accepted by the Central Government. During the period of N.C.D.C. Ltd. Standing Orders were framed and got certified for daily rated and piece rated workers under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. This certified Standing Orders provided for 7 paid state festival holidays to be given to the daily rated and piece rated workers. The monthly rated employees of the Organisation were allowed the same festival holidays as applicable to the Central Government employees from time to time. The Central Wage Board for coal industry recommended (Vide Section-B of Chapter-VIII) that monthly rated employees of NCDC Ltd. governed by Civil and Rail-

way Rules be given option to come over to the Wage Board pay scale from the Second C.R.C. pay scale which they were enjoying at that time and the Wage Board conditions of service. The issue relating to switching over the monthly rated employees of NCDC Ltd. with effect from 15-8-67 to the Wage Board Pay scales and service conditions was the subject matter of negotiations between the management and different trade unions and settlements were arrived at with different principal trade unions. Under these settlements the monthly rated employees of NCDC Ltd. already in service as on 14-8-67 were given the benefit of Wage Board pay scales including the attendance bonus to which they were not entitled earlier and retention of the previous service conditions under the railway rules, Civil Rules or Corporation rules as the case may be. While implementing the Wage Board Recommendations to the extent accepted by the Central Government, the NCDC Ltd. decided that all persons recruited on monthly rated basis on or after 15-8-67 and daily rated and piece rated workers already working in the Organisation and promoted/switched over to the monthly rated posts would be governed by the same service conditions including certified Standing Orders as applicable to the daily rated and piece rated workers. While most of the monthly rated employees in the Head Office, Area General Managers' office and colliery offices were enjoying a large number of paid holidays, namely, 18 or 16, the new recruits were entitled only to 7 paid holidays. Some of the unions represented that the difficulties of a small number of new recruits in the matter and on consideration of this matter, it was decided that such new recruits would also fall in line with other monthly rated employees in these offices. When Wage Board Recommendations were brought into force, the monthly rated employees of the Organisation who were already in service on 14-8-67 and who are referred to as "Pre-Wage Board Monthly Rated employees" were getting the Second Saturday off each month as a holiday in the Head Office, Calcutta office and Delhi office of the Organisation while their counterparts in the office of the Area General Managers and the collieries were getting half day off on each Saturday. Because of this system, the post Wage Board monthly rated employees working in these offices were also allowed to fall in line with other monthly rated employees of these offices in respect of the Second Saturday in each month being off day or the Saturday being half working day as the case may be. The coking coal mines in the country were taken over by the Central Government with effect from 17-10-1971 for the purpose of management and were subsequently nationalised with effect from 1-5-72. Except a few of these mines which were handed over to NCDC, the rest of the coking coal mines were entrusted to M/S. BCCL by the Central Government, in the second phase, non-coking coal mines in the country were taken over for management by the Central Govt. w.e.f. 31-1-73 and were subsequently nationalised with effect from 1-5-73 and these mines were placed under the charge of Coal Mines Authority. As a result of these developments, two of the mines of the NCDC Ltd. located at Dhanbad were transferred to M/S. BCCL and some of collieries of NCDC Ltd. located in M.P. and Maharashtra were transferred to the Western Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. The non-coking coal mines which were nationalised and are located in the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Giridih and Palamou were entrusted to NCDC Ltd. and all the mines were carved out into Central Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. including NCDC mines located in Bihar (Except Dhanbad district), Orissa and in Sidhi district of M.P. and Mirzapur district of U.P. Upon reorganisation of Coal Industry in the Central Public Sector w.e.f. 1-11-75 Coal India was formed as holding company and M/S. BCCL, M/S. C.C.L., Western Coalfields Ltd. and M/S. E.C. Ltd. became its subsidiaries. In the process the name of NCDC Ltd. was changed under the Company's Act to "Central Coalfields Ltd.". For the purpose of the Mine Planning Design and Research work, the Coal Mines Authority had established in 1973 a Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. This was also constituted as a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. w.e.f. 1-11-75. Each subsidiary company has got separate legal entity and ownership of the collieries/units falling within the respective regions/territories which were vested in them by the Central Government. Subsequently in 1986 the Singrauli region consisting of collieries/units in Sidhi district was carved out from C. C. Ltd. into a separate subsidiary company under the name of Northern Coalfields Ltd. At the same time, the Orissa Area of Central Coalfields Ltd. and the collieries/units of Western

Coalfields Ltd. falling within the districts of Bilaspur, Sahibgarh, Sultgaja and Raigarh were separated from M/s. C. C. Ltd. and Western Coalfields Ltd. respectively and constituted into a separate subsidiary Company of Coal India Ltd. under the name of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. The nationalised collieries in Assam at Margheritha in Dibrugarh district were also placed under the direct control of the then Coal Mines Authority Ltd. Mazumdar Award as modified by the L.A.T. Award and the award of A. Dasgupta in the colliery disputes provided for seven paid holidays for the workers of the Coal Industry. The workers of the nationalised collieries including such collieries falling under the Central Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. now forming part of M/s. C. C. Ltd. w.e.f. 1st November, 1975 have been enjoying 7 paid holidays in a year. The Certified Standing Orders of several collieries including those of NCDC Ltd. and also Model Standing Orders for establishments in coal mines framed under the Industrial Establishment (Standing Orders) Act, 1976 provides for 7 paid festival holidays for the workers of coal industry. The Central Wage Board for Coal Industry did not make any change in this respect. While allowing the post Wage Board monthly rated employees working in the Head Office and offices of Area General Managers to fall in line with the pre-Wage Board monthly rated employees in the matter of an off day on Second Saturday of each month and 18 paid holidays including 2 restricted holidays in a year, the erstwhile NCDC Ltd. expressly provided by a circular dated 3rd/5th January, 1970 that the post Wage Board monthly rated employees working in the different establishments along with the daily rated and piece-rated workers (including in the collieries) would be entitled to paid holidays like daily rated and piece rated workers i.e. 7 paid holidays in a year. The daily rated and piece rated workers or the pre-Wage Board and post Wage Board monthly rated employees working along with piece rated and daily rated workers in different collieries and establishments were never allowed any holiday or half-holiday on any Saturday. After nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines in 1972 in the first phase and non-coking coal mines in the second phase, the Central Government constituted a Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry in August, 1973 consisting of the representatives of the different Coal Companies and the representatives of four Central Trade Unions. The Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (in short the JBCCI) finalised on 11th December, 1975 the first National Coal Wage Agreement providing for revision of pay scales and allowances of the workers of the Coal Industry and a number of other benefits. The NCWA expressly provided that existing festival holidays would continue. The NCWA-I specified that the existing benefits and facilities not covered or altered by this agreement shall continue as before. The NCWA-I came into force from 1st January, 1975 and remained in operation for four years i.e. upto 31st December, 1978. The workers of the Coal Industry enjoyed the benefits including the revised pay scale and allowances, holidays etc. as provided in NCWA-I. The JBCCI was reconstituted in 1978 by the Central Government. Apart from NCWA-I, the JBCCI finalised 3 more National Coal Wage Agreements (in short NCWAs). The NCWA-II was in force from 1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1982, NCWA-III was in force from 1st January, 1983 to 31st December, 1986 and NCWA-IV has come into force from 1st January, 1987 and would remain in force upto 30th June, 1991. NCWAs-I and II provided that existing national/festival holidays will continue as before. In NCWA-III the number of national/festival holidays was increased to 8. The NCWA-IV provided that existing 8 national/festival holidays would continue as before. NCWA-I, II, III and IV provided that the existing benefits and facilities not covered or altered by the agreement in question should continue as before. During the deliberations/proceedings pending finalisation of NCWA-II the question arose in regard to variations in some respects including holidays in different units/establishments of the Coal Industry. Keeping this issue in view a Standardisation Committee was agreed to be formed. The Standardisation Committee was to examine all cases of anomalies and disparities in regard to job description and categorisation and principal service conditions of employees brought to its notice. NCWA-III and IV also provide for constitution of Standardisation Committee. In the light of the aforesaid provisions of NCWA-II, III and IV the sponsoring union is legally estopped from raising the present dispute and seeking adjudication thereof as the sponsoring union is affiliated to the CITU and the said NCWAs are binding on the sponsoring union. Although a large number of trade unions are operating in M/s. CCL none of the trade union including the sponsoring union ever took up this issue before Standardisation Committee. The

issue referred to this Tribunal cannot be confined to workmen of the Printing Press of the management only; it has far reaching and wide spread repercussions. It is for this reason that the sponsoring union did not take up the matter with the Standardisation Committee. The following background facts are relevant in the present case :

- (a) The erstwhile management of NCDC Ltd. established in 1962 a Printing Press for carrying out some printing jobs of the company. The Printing Press was located in the Darbhanga House at Ranchi which houses the Head Office of the company. The Printing Press remained all along a factory under the factories Act. It remained a separate establishment;
- (b) The working hours for the workers of the Printing Press have all along been 8 hours per day or 48 hours in a week. The Printing Press is also working in shifts. The Head Office of the company works only in one shift and the working hours for the clerical and office employees are less than 8 hours i.e. 39 hours per week. The Security staff and motor vehicle drivers have been working for 48 hours per week and they do not enjoy any off on Second Saturday of each month;
- (c) The management of the Printing Press was taken over from the Central Coalfields Ltd. by the holding Company w.e.f. 8th September, 1976 and it was entrusted to Central Mines Planning & Design Institute Ltd.

In the year preceding 1976 some workers from the collieries/field units were transferred by the CCL to the Printing Press at Ranchi and some workers were also brought to the Printing Press from the field units as trainees. During that period, some new hands were also recruited in the Printing Press. Due to a mistake, the management of the Printing Press allowed such workers 18 paid holidays and a holiday on Second Saturday of each month, but they were entitled to only 7 paid holidays in a year and were not entitled to any holiday off on Second Saturday of each month. When this mistake came to the notice of the management of Head Office of CCL in February, 1976 the mistake was rectified and the system of allowing only 7 paid holidays to such workers and without any holiday on Second Saturday of each month was introduced. No grievance was made by any one at that time as the management of Head Office of CCL rectified a mistake. When the management of Printing Press was handed over by CCL to CMPDIL w.e.f. 8th September, 1976 the sponsoring union for the first time raised the issue in a meeting held with the CMPDIL management on 6th June, 1977. The management of CMPDIL was not aware of the background of the case and agreed to restore the system of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off to the workers who enjoyed the benefit due to a mistake and who were on the roll of the press as on 13th September, 1976. Subsequently, the same benefit was extended to the trainees who were posted in the press on transfer from the collieries/field units by a decision in a meeting held by the management of CMPDIL with the sponsoring union on 14th March, 1978 the matter ended there and there was no controversy over it. The management of Printing Press was re-transferred to CCL by the Coal India Ltd. w.e.f. 1st January, 1979 and the system as existing during the period of the management of Printing Press by the CMPDIL was continued. Suddenly in 1986 the sponsoring union filed a writ petition before the Patna High Court (Ranchi Bench) claiming that 52 workmen covered by the present reference were being discriminated by the management against the provisions of the Constitution of India and that they should be allowed the Second Saturday of each month as an off day and granted 18 paid holidays instead of 8. Hon'ble High Court came to the conclusion that it would not be possible to give any immediate relief to the 52 workmen concerned and give the management direction as follows :

"It is, therefore, ordered that the Company shall prepare a list of all the workmen working in the Printing Press. It thereafter shall separate those who were there on 15-8-1967 and thereafter shall also separate those who are governed by the agreement and when the press was transferred to Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (C.M.P.D.I. for short). If it is found by the man-

agement that some workmen were neither there on 15-8-67 nor are governed by the agreement when the press was under the management of the C.M.P.D.I., i.e. before 13-9-1976, appropriate order shall be passed by the Company with regard to those employees whether all of them shall be entitled to 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off. The final order in this regard shall be passed by the Company within three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this judgment."

The management complied with the above direction/order of the Hon'ble Court. Thereafter the sponsoring union again filed another petition before the Hon'ble Court and it was taken up as CWJC No. 648 of 1989 (R). The said petition was disposed of by the Court by its order dated 28-3-89. The petitioner was permitted to withdraw the petition subject to certain observation of the Hon'ble Court. Thereafter the present purported dispute was raised by the sponsoring union before the ALC (C), Ranchi. On failure of the conciliation proceeding, the present reference has been made to this Tribunal for adjudication of the dispute. The appropriate Government should not have assumed jurisdiction in the context of facts and circumstances of the case and the management has not done any discriminatory acts. The terms of reference are untenable and mis-conceived. This Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute in consideration of the provisions of different NCWAs which are binding on the concerned workmen and sponsoring union. The management has prayed that in view of the facts and circumstances of the case, the present reference be answered in its favour.

3. The case of the sponsoring union, National Coal Organisation (Govt. of India) Employees Association, Ranchi, as disclosed in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen, succinctly stated, is as follows :

The erstwhile NCDC Ltd. had started a Printing Press in 1962. The persons appointed in different disciplines of the printing press are a part of establishment of the Head Office of NCDC Ltd. at Ranchi. The concerned workmen were appointed by M/s. C.C. Ltd. and now posted in the Printing Press at Ranchi. On 15-8-67 the Coal Wage Board came into force and the employees appointed before 15-8-67 were governed by Railway Rules, Civil Rules and the Corporation Rules as the case may be and they are called "Pre-Wage Board Employees". As there was vast difference between the Pre-Wage Board employees and Post Wage Board employees namely, between the employees who were appointed before 15-8-67 and after 15-8-67 in respect of paid holidays, leave, working hours, second Saturday off, the sponsoring union represented before the management of NCDC Ltd. for removal of discrimination and for treating all the monthly rated employees irrespective of their date of appointment and place of posting and for bringing them under the Scheme of the same benefit of paid holidays and Second Saturday off so that it could be enjoyed by all the employees of the printing press. The management by circular dated 3/5-1-70 ordered that such monthly rated employees who were appointed after 15-8-67 would be entitled to 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off in the same manner as the pre-Wage Board employees depending upon the office or establishment to which such employees were attached from time to time. The aforesaid Office Order is still operating and no subsequent Office Order has been issued superseding the same. Consequently, the employees appointed much later than 14-8-67 and even after 30-9-76 and joined other department except the press in the establishment of the Head-quarters are enjoying the benefits. The NCDC Press was handed over to CMPDIL on 8-9-76. The management of CMPDIL withdrew the benefit of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off arbitrarily from all the employees of Press irrespective of their being Pre-Wage Board employees or Post Wage Board employees. The sponsoring union raised its

strong protest against such arbitrary action of CMPDIL management. Ultimately the CMPDIL management in its meeting with the sponsoring union dated 30-9-76 agreed to extend all the benefits as the employees of the Press were enjoying which included 18 trainees who were regularised in May, 1977. The Press was transferred to the management of M/s. C.C. Ltd. on 1-1-79 and the C.I.L. management arbitrarily decided that the employees appointed after 30-9-76 and posted in CCL Press are not entitled to enjoy the benefits of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off. Although it was decided by M/s. CCL that the employees appointed on 30-9-76 were not entitled to 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off the decision was not strictly followed as majority of the employees, 83 in number, posted in CCL Printing Press, most of whom are monthly rated post Wage Board employees were allowed to enjoy the benefit of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off continuously and they have been enjoying the same till date but the same benefit has been denied to the concerned workmen posted in the Press arbitrarily which is discriminatory and in violation of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India. The sponsoring union took up the matter with CCL management but that yielded no result. The union stresses that even in the CCL Press, the employees are guided by the same service conditions and perform the same nature of duty in the same place under the same management and establishment/unit but some of the employees are being discriminated in respect of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off. The General Manager (Adm.) by Office Order dated 28-3-88 has clearly stated that paid holidays are not attached to an individual but are applicable to establishment/units where the employees/workers are deployed. All the officers and majority of the monthly rated employees posted in the Press are enjoying these facilities and only a few are being debarred and discriminated. The Press is a separate department/unit under CCL like, Accounts, Purchase, Stores, Planning etc. and all along its 135 regular employees have been working in the Printing Press under CCL and are posted at Darbhanga House, Ranchi. Out of 135 employees, 83 are availing 18 paid holidays and Second Saturdays off whereas rest 52 employees are not being given the same benefits. These 52 employees are availing only 8 paid holidays with no Second Saturday off though most of 135 employees posted to the Printing Press are governed by the Wage Board Recommendations as also by the Standing Orders of the Company. The union raised grievance over the matter on several occasions, but the management remained unrelented. Placed in such a predicament the union filed Writ Petition being C.W.J.C. No. 1408/80 (R) before Hon'ble Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench. After hearing both the parties at length on 5-9-88, the Hon'ble Court was pleased to order that the company should prepare a list of all the workmen working in the printing press, separating those who are already on the roll of the company on 15-8-67. The management was also directed to prepare separate list for those workmen who were governed by the agreement when the Press was transferred to CMPDIL. It was further directed that if it was found that some

workmen were not on the roll of the company on 14-8-67 nor were they governed by the agreement when the Press was under the management of CMPDIL, the management should pass appropriate order with regard to those employees whether all of them shall be entitled 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off. In accordance with the direction of Hon'ble High Court the management prepared separate list of different categories of employees posted in C.C.L. Printing Press together with their eligibility for leave which runs as follows :

- (a) The employees who were on the roll of CCL Press on or before 15-8-67 as per Annexure-I will continue to avail normal 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off as they were availing in the post as per circular of the management from time to time.
- (b) Those employees who were on the roll of CCL Press during the period from 15-8-67 to 8-9-76 (both days inclusive) including 6-6-77 and 14-3-78 would be given the same benefit of 18 paid holidays i.e. 16 paid holidays and 2 restricted holidays and Second Saturday off as per Annexure-II. But the benefit of 18 paid holidays would not be admissible to those employees who were appointed by CCL during the aforesaid period between 15-8-67 and 8-9-76 or afterwards, but they were posted to CCL Press when it came back under the management of CCL subsequently. For such employees the entitlement of annual holidays shall remain the same as has been availed by them in the previous establishment. The employees otherwise covered in terms of the decision arrived at on 6-6-77 and 14-3-78 but were not on the roll of CCL Press at the time the decision was arrived at would obviously not be entitled to the benefits envisaged in the agreement. The other employees presently posted in CCL Press and not covered under (a) and (b) will be governed under the provision of National/Festival holidays as laid down in para 7.5.1 of NCWA-III. A separate list of such employees is given at Annexure-III. On receiving Office Order dated 24/26-12-88 the Union made a representation before the management stating specifically that the judgement passed and direction given on 5-9-88 in CWJC No. 1408/86 (R) have not been implemented by the management in the right spirit and the list has not been prepared in accordance with the direction of Hon'ble Court. All the workmen/employees who were/are availing 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off have not been mentioned in the list prepared by the management. Srinath Panda, Compositor, Md. Mazhar, Artist have been availing the benefit of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off since their date of appointments. But they have been denied of these benefits by Office Order dated 24/26-12-88 and inclusion of their names in Annexure-III of the said Office Order is arbitrary, mala fide and discriminatory. The employees who were appointed in 1976 and posted in the printing press have not been included in any list prepared by the management. Out of 135 employees, as many as 83 are availing 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off and rest are not getting benefits of the same. The following chart discloses the date of appointment of these 52 employees with their designation :

Sl.No.	Name	Date of appointment	Designation.
1.	Binod Oraon	8-4-73	Asstt. M/Man.
2.	Gujra Bhuian	26-9-75	Compositor.
3.	S.K. Mohan	13-10-76	Asstt. M/Man
4.	N.D. Roy	11-11-76	Plategrainger
5.	Jagat Ram	9-12-76	Machine man.
6.	N.C. Seat	13-12-76	Office Plate Maker.
7.	M. Hussain	13-12-76	Machineman
8.	S.C. Jha	30-12-76	Machineman
9.	S.K. Ghosh	31-12-76	Machineman
10.	S.P. Dey	6-1-77	Machineman
11.	S.K. Enayatullah	13-1-77	Machine man
12.	Andra Naik	25-2-77	Sinder
13.	Anand Sonar	10-3-77	Monocaster
14.	R.G. Chairayath	30-6-77	Packer
15.	Md. M. Rahaman	1-4-77	Pacher
16.	S. Bose	12-4-77	Chameraman
17.	D. Chakraborty	2-5-77	Retoucher
18.	S. Satyanarayana	4-5-77	Engravor
19.	P.K. Biswas	16-6-77	Asstt. Foreman.
20.	E. Nawranjee	17-6-77	Compositor.
21.	P. Dutta	14-4-77	Monocaster.
22.	A. Biswas	11-8-77	Asstt. Foreman.
23.	R.C. Sadhukhan	6-9-78	Machineman.
24.	Asim Ansari	20-12-78	Asstt. Machineman.
25.	Nazim Ekbal	14-6-82	Asstt. Meahineman.
26.	Ramesh Pd.	14-6-82	Binder
27.	D.K. Verma	14-6-82	Binder
28.	A.K. Singh	14-8-82	Binder
29.	G.C. Sonar	15-6-82	Asstt. Machineman
30.	Neel Lakra	17-6-82	Asstt. Machineman
31.	Md. Idrish Ansari	18-6-82	Binder.
32.	S. Firdosh Shah	18-6-82	Binder
33.	Attar Hussain	18-6-82	Binder
34.	Md. Khalik I asko	21-6-82	Binder
35.	Md. Shafique	22-6-82	Binder
36.	S. Firoz Ahmad	22-6-82	Binder
37.	S.K. Bej	23-6-82	Binder
38.	S.K. Sabir Ali	5-7-82	Binder
39.	Parwaj Akhtar	13-9-82	Asstt. Machineman
40.	Jado Kachhap	15-9-82	Asstt. Machineman
41.	R.J. Verma	16-9-82	Asstt. Machineman
42.	Gopal Dayal	16-9-82	Distributor.
43.	S.K. Gope	30-9-82	Asstt. Machineman.
44.	B.N. Toppo	28-1-83	Asstt. Machineman
45.	S. Jamil Akhtar	2-2-83	Binder
46.	Debi Oraon	11-5-83	Binder.
47.	S.N. Thakur	16-7-83	Asstt. Machineman
48.	IN. Mahto	28-7-83	Asstt. Machineman.
49.	D.M. Ekka	29-9-83	Binder
50.	J. Ran	19-9-83	Distributor
51.	Ali Hassan Ansari	19-9-83	Distributor.

It is not correct to say that only those employees appointed prior to 30-9-76 are enjoying 18 paid holidays and 2nd Saturday off. The statement appended to the written statement will disclose that the employees at sl. nos. 51, 52, 65 and 73, although appointed in 1973 and thereafter, some of them have been allowed to avail of holidays and some of them have not been so allowed. For instance, Kartick Chandra Das, Asstt. Machineman appointed in 1973 has been availing of the benefit while Jodo Machhap, Asstt. Machineman appointed on 1-9-82 has not been given these benefit. One Jamaluddin, Binder, appointed on 31-3-75 has been availing all these benefits whereas one Surju Kumar Beg. Binder, appointed on 11-6-82 has not given these benefits. This different treatment is unreasonable, unfair and discriminatory. There is no agreement as alleged by which some employees are enjoying 18 paid holidays and second Saturday off and some are not. All the employees of CCL either posted in the Press or elsewhere are governed by the same Service Rules, Standing Orders and also by the same terms and condition of service as mentioned in their respective Standing Orders, but they have been treated differently in respect of holidays which amounted to discrimination and violation of the provisions of Art. 39(d) of the Constitution. The 52 employees working in CCL printing press have been illegally discriminated without any valid reason in respect of paid holidays and Second Saturday off. The concerned workmen are legally entitled to 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off alike other employees working in CCL Press.

4. In rejoinder to the written statement of the sponsoring union, the management has reiterated its preliminary objection as made out in its written statement. The provisions of NCWA and constitution of the Standardisation Committee and the functions entrusted to it under NCWA-II, III and IV are a complete bar to the present reference. The printing press is a part of establishment governed by the Factories' Act which does not apply to the offices of NCDC Ltd./C.C.I. The erstwhile NCDC had certified Standing Orders for its coal mines and these were extended to post monthly rated employees of Central Wage Board. No certified Standing Orders are necessary under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 for the Head of the Company. In regard to circular dated 3/5-1-1970 the management has submitted that para (2) of the circular envisages that post Wage Board monthly rated employees are entitled to paid holidays as admissible to daily rated or piece-rated employees. Such a situation exists in the collieries washeries, workshops etc. of the company which are governed by the Mines Act or Factories Act. There are daily rated workmen working in the printing press and para (2) of the circular very much applies to the printing press in question governed by the Factories Act. A good number of workmen out of 52 workmen covered by the present reference are daily rated workmen and there is not a single case where a daily rated worker has been allowed more than 7 paid holidays prior to NCWA-III or more than 8 days holidays thereafter and there is not a single case where daily rated worker or piece rated workmen are being allowed holidays/off on the Second Saturday of each month. These facts cut at the root of the very case of the union. The Office Order as aforesaid is still operating. Anyway, in so far as the printing press is concerned a mistake was made in allowing monthly rated employees/tarinees 18 paid holidays in a year and an off on the Second Saturdays of each month for some time. When this mistake was discovered it was rectified in February, 1976 and the management was fully competent to do so. The statement made by the union that some monthly rated employees appointed after 14-8-67 or after 30-9-76 who did not fall within the scope of para 1 of the Office Order as aforesaid are enjoying 18 paid holidays or a holiday on the Second Saturday of each month is not correct. Withdrawal of system of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off was confined to post Wage Board monthly rated employees only who consisted of those employees who were transferred from the Collieries/field units or those who were recruited as direct recruits on or after 15-8-67. It was only on 6-6-77 that the sponsoring union raised this issue in the meeting with the CMPDIL management for the first time. The issue was subsequently raised on 4-3-78. The management had not done anything arbitrarily. As a matter of fact, CMPDIL management ought

not have agreed to allow the employees concerned as referred in the minutes of the meeting held on 6-6-77 and 14-3-78 the benefit in question. Even so, the case of the workers covered by the minutes of the meeting as aforesaid it was a question of restoration of benefits in question which they enjoyed but the position of the concerned workmen covered by the present reference is entirely different. The printing press is not department of CCL but it is only one of its units of such like collieries, workshops or washeries covered by the Mines Act or the Factories Act. It is admitted that the 52 persons are entitled to 8 days holidays only since 1-1-1983.

5. In rejoinder to the written statement of the management, the sponsoring union has asserted that the preliminary and legal objections to the present reference are not sustainable. The management is a public sector enterprise. It is bound to implement the agreement/order equally to all workmen without any discrimination. The subject-matter of this dispute is not a matter relating to NCWAs, it is only a matter of implementation of the circular dated 3/5-1-70 uniformly and not discriminatorily. According to the management, it was decided by NCDC that all persons recruited for monthly rated post on or after 15-8-67 and daily rated and piece rated workers already working in the Organisation and promoted/switched over to the monthly rated post would be governed by the same service condition including Certified Standing Orders as applicable to daily rated and piece rated workers. Now all the post Wage Board monthly rated employees are enjoying the benefit of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month as the pre-Wage Board employees are governed by the Corporation/Civil/Railway Rules are enjoying. Despite the decision of the management that new recruits (post Wage Board governed by Certified Standing Orders) working in Head Office, office of the Area General Manager and Colliery Offices would also fall in line with other monthly rated employees (pre-Wage Board employees governed by Corporation/Civil/Railway Rules), small chunk of employees of CCL Printing Press employees working under subordinate establishment of General Manager (Admn.) are being discriminated by the management. Despite admission of the management that post Wage Board monthly rated employees posted at Head Office, Calcutta office, Delhi office, office of the Area General Manager and Collieries were allowed to fall in line with monthly rated employees in respect of Second Saturday off or half day in a Saturday as the case may be, the concerned workmen are being discriminated and not getting the benefits though they are working in the Head Office, Ranchi. The statement of the management that the pre-Wage Board and post-Wage Board monthly rated employees working along with other piece rated and daily rated workmen were never allowed any holidays or half holiday on any Saturday is baseless. The union has nothing to comment with regard to the benefit of leave and holidays as per NCWA but the management by order dated 28-3-88 has underlined that the benefit with regard to paid holidays and Second Saturday off are attached to the establishment or units and that those benefits are not the individual benefit. The concerned workmen are posted in such establishment where these benefits with regard to paid holidays and Second Saturday off are available. The management has endeavoured to confuse that the subject-matter of the present reference falls within the jurisdiction of Standardisation Committee or that the sponsoring union as an affiliate of CITU, is legally estopped from raising the present dispute. The present reference is not at all a subject matter of IBCCI or Standardisation Committee. As a matter of fact, the subject matter of the present dispute was discussed at various level of CCL, i.e. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, General Manager (Admn.) and General Manager (Personnel and Coordination) on different dates i.e. 18-8-86, 26-8-86, 16-6-89 and 27-7-90. The management never raised such objection while the matter was so discussed. The union took up the matter before Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench, but not getting desired relief, it had filed another petition before the Court. The learned Judge observed that the matter should be adjudicated by raising industrial dispute. The contention of the management that none of the trade unions has ever taken up the matter is false and baseless. The union had tried to settle the dispute by negotiation. Even during the pendency of the present dispute the union tried to settle the matter by Bi-partite negotiation on 27-7-90 but to no effect. The management tried to confuse the Tribunal by stating that if the present reference is adjudicated in favour of the concerned workmen it will

have far reaching and wide-spread repercussions. The management has already allowed all post Wage Board monthly rated employees covered by the Certified Standing Orders to avail of the benefits of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month or half holidays on each Saturday at Head Office Area General Manager's offices excluding the concerned workmen who are very few in number. The benefit of paid holidays and Second Saturday off are available to all the monthly rated employees (Pre and Post-Wage Board) who are posted in subsidiary offices and office of the Regional Director. The contention of the management that the Printing Press has remained a factory under the Factories' Act and a separate establishment from Head Office of the company all along is not a fact. The printing press may be registered under Factories' Act but it was never remained under separate establishment. The employees working in CCL printing press are governed by Corporation Rule and Certified Standing Orders and not by the Factories' Act. Their services are being controlled by the General Establishment Section and Confidential report are being kept by General C.R. Cell under the administrative control of the General Manager (Admn.) alike other Head Office employees of different department. In view of this fact the printing press cannot be considered as separate establishment. Security staff and drivers are working 48 hours per week and they do not enjoy any off day on Second Saturday. They are placed in category pay scale and are daily rated employees and so the circular dated 3/5-1-70 is not applicable to them. In regard to Security Staff the union has stated that they are being controlled by Chief Security Officer as Head of Department under a separate establishment. The facilities covered by the present reference are not enjoyed by any of the Security Staff. But the case of the press employees under the reference is different. The printing press is an unit of Head Office establishment and employees working there are enjoying 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off. All the officers and majority of the monthly rated employees except very few of them, are enjoying these benefits. CMPDIL management agreed to allow benefits of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month to the employees who were on the roll on 30-9-76. The contention of the management that this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the issue is baseless. The management has implemented the decision embodied in Circular dated 3/5-1-80 discriminatorily and in the process debarred a small group of CCL printing press employees from the benefits of 18 paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month. The union has denied each and every other material allegation of the management impugning on its demand.

6 The management, in order to justify its action, has examined two witnesses, namely, MW-1 Shri R. S. Murthy, earlier posted to CCL as Director of Personnel and MW-2 H. K. Rai, presently holding the post of Personnel Manager at Head Office of CCL at Ranchi and laid in evidence a sheaf of documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-21.

On the other hand, the sponsoring union has examined only one witness, namely, MW-1 D. Chakravorty, one of the concerned workmen and laid in evidence some documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-8.

7. The management, in its pleading, has outlined the historical background of M/s. C. C. Ltd. and this has remained undisputed by the sponsoring union. According to the management upto 1930s the erstwhile British owned Rly company used to run 11 private Collieries/coal mines in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. These Collieries were taken over by the Railway Board during 1930s and later they were placed firstly under the Ministry of Supply in 1944 and later under the Ministry of Production, Government of India. Following the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 of the Government of India whereby all future coal mines in the country were to be in the public sector, the N.C.D.C. was established with effect from 1-10-56 as a Central Government Public Sector Enterprise. The aforesaid 11 Collieries called "State Collieries" were transferred to N.C.D.C. Ltd. and formed nucleus of the company. Thereafter N.C.D.C. established a number of other Collieries in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and T.P. By January 1973 the company was having about 35 Collieries, 2 large Central Workshop, 4 Coal Washerries and

a number of ancillary establishments in the States aforesaid. The work force rose to about 78,000 while it was 30,000 when the company was formed. The principal office controlling "State Collieries" was initially at Calcutta and after the establishment of N.C.D.C., it was shifted to Ranchi. The "State Collieries" had three categories of workers, namely, (a) monthly rated workers; (b) piece rated workers; and (c) time rated workers. The monthly rated workers employed during the period of Railway Administration were governed by Railway Rules as well as the Central Government Pay scale. When the Collieries were taken over by the Ministry of Supply in 1944, the monthly rated workers recruited were governed by Civil Rule, Central Government Rules and pay scales. This system continued till 1-10-56 when N.C.D.C. Ltd. was established. Thereafter, monthly rated employees recruited by NCDC Ltd. were governed by what are known as "Corporation Rules". While monthly rated employees recruited by "State Collieries" and its principal office prior to 1-10-56 continued to enjoy the benefit of Railway and Civil Rules as the case may be, including paid holidays, leave benefits, retirement benefits; the monthly rated employees recruited by N.C.D.C. Ltd. on or after 1-10-56 were not given the benefit of pension and retirement benefits as applicable to those governed by Railway Rules and Civil Rules. The daily rated and piece rated workers were governed all along by the awards as applicable to the Collieries in private sector i.e. Conciliation Board Award Mazumdar Award, L.A.T. Award and Award of A. Dasgupta in Colliery dispute. The monthly rated employees of the "State Collieries" and N.C.D.C. fell outside the scope of above awards except in the case of payment of underground allowance to the workers employed in underground mine. The report of Central Wage Board for Coal Industry was submitted in early 1967. Some of the recommendations of the Wage Board were accepted by the Central Government which was brought into effect from 15-6-67. The daily rated and piece rated workers were given the benefit of the pay scale and service benefits as laid down in the aforesaid Wage Board report to the extent accepted by the Central Government. During the period of N.C.D.C. Standing Orders were framed and got certified for daily rated and piece rated employees under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. These certified Standing Orders provided for 7 paid State Festival Holidays to be given to the daily rated and piece rated employees. The monthly rated employees of the Organisation were allowed the same festival holidays as applicable to the Central Government employees from time to time. The Central Wage Board for Coal Industry recommended that monthly rated employees of NCDC governed by Civil and Railway Rules should be given option to come over to the Wage Board pay scale from the Second C.P.C. pay scale which they were enjoying at the time and the Wage Board conditions of service. The issue relating to switching over the monthly rated employees of NCDC with effect from 15-8-67 to Wage Board pay scale and service condition was subject-matter of negotiation between the management and different trade unions and settlements were arrived at with different principal trade unions. Under this settlement the monthly rated employees of NCDC already in service as on 14-8-67 were given benefit of Wage Board pay scale including attendance bonus to which they were not entitled earlier and retention of previous service conditions under the Railway Rules, Civil Rules or Corporation Rules as the case may be. While implementing Wage Board Recommendations, the NCDC Ltd. decided that persons recruited on monthly rated basis on or after 15-8-67 and daily rated and piece rated workers already working in the Organisation and promoted/switched over the monthly rated posts would be governed by the same service conditions including Certified Standing Orders as applicable to the daily rated and piece rated workers.

Most of the monthly rated employees in the Head Office, Area General Managers' offices and Colliery offices were enjoying 18 or 16 paid holidays, but the new recruits were entitled to only 7 paid holidays. The Union represented the difficulties of a small number of new recruits in the matter of paid holidays and on consideration the authorities decided that such new recruits would also fall in line with other monthly rated employees of these offices. When the Wage Board Recommendations were brought into force the monthly rated employees of the Organisation who were already in service on 14-8-67 and who are referred to as "Pre-Wage Board Monthly Rated employees" were getting Second Saturday off in each month as holiday in the Head Office, Calcutta

Office, Delhi Office of the Organisation while their counterpart of the offices in the Area General Managers and Collieries were getting half-day off on each Saturday. Because of this system the authorities allowed the "Post Wage Board Monthly Rated employees" working in those office to fall in line with other monthly rated employees of these offices in respect of Second Saturday in each month being off day of Saturday being half working day as the case may be.

8. The coking coal mines in the country were nationalised with effect from 1-5-1972 and in the second phase, non-coking coal mines in the country were nationalised with effect from 1-5-1973. Upon reorganisation of Coal Industry in the Central Public Sector w.e.f. 1-11-75 Coal India was formed as holding company and M/s. BCCL, C.C. Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd. and M/s. E.C. Ltd. became its subsidiaries. In the process the name of NCDC Ltd. was changed under the Company's Act to "Central Coalfields Ltd." For the purpose of the Mine Planning Design and Research work, the Coal Mines Authority has established in 1973 a Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. This was also constituted as a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. with effect from 1-11-75. Each subsidiary company has got separate legal entity and ownership of Collieries/units falling within the respective regions/territories.

9. The erstwhile management of N.C.D.C. Ltd. established a Printing Press for carrying out some printing jobs of the company in 1962. The Printing Press is located in the Darbhanga House at Ranchi which houses the Head Office of the company. Later the management of the printing press was handed by M/s. C.C. Ltd. to CMPDIL with effect from 8-9-76 (Ex. M-4). Again the management of the Printing Press was re-transferred to M/s. CCL by Coal India Ltd. with effect from 1-1-79. All these facts have been verily underlined by Shri R. S. Murthy, presently acting as Advocate for the management and earlier posted to M/s. C.C. Ltd. as Director of Personnel, in his testimony before this Tribunal as MW-1.

It is an admitted fact that the "Post Wage Board Monthly Rated employees" of M/s. C.C. Ltd. working in the Head Office and offices of Area General Managers should enjoy same benefits as the "Pre-Wage Board Monthly Rated Employees" are enjoying in the matter of off day of Second Saturday of each month and 18 paid holidays including 2 restricted holidays in a year by a circular dated 3/5-1-1970. The circular has been marked as Exts. M-2 and is re-produced hereinbelow :

"Some of the unions have represented that the monthly-rated employees appointed after 14-8-1967 should be treated in the matter of working hours, second Saturday working, paid holidays and leave etc. on the same basis as those appointed before 15-8-67. This matter has been fully considered by the Chairman/Managing Director and he has decided, with the concurrence of Director (Finance), that such monthly-rated employees will fall in line with the working hours, second Saturday working and paid holidays applicable to the offices/establishments to which they are attached from time to time. The decision will also hold good in the case of daily-rated employees appointed to monthly-rated posts after 14-8-1967. The basic service conditions of the employees concerned in this respect will not, however, be altered by the said decision.

It may be further clarified that the monthly-rated employees in question working in different establishments along with daily-rated and/or piece-rated employees who are entitled to paid holidays in a year, will be entitled only to such paid holidays as are admissible to daily-rated and/or piece-rated employees.

The above decision has been taken basically to eliminate the difficult situation whereby the monthly rated employees in question are required to work in an office during periods and days when other monthly rated employees employed in the same office are not required to be present on duty."

10. According to the management, in the year preceding 1976 some workers from the Collieries/field units were trans-

tered by M/s. C.C. Ltd. to the Printing Press at Ranchi and some workers also were brought to the Printing Press from the field units as trainees. During this period some new hands were recruited in the Printing Press. It has been admitted by the management that due to mistake the management of Printing Press allowed such workers 18 paid holidays annually and a holidays or Second Saturday each month. Shri Murthy has claimed in his evidence that these employees were entitled only 7 paid holidays in a year and were not entitled to any holiday on Second Saturday off in each month and he discovered the mistake and that was rectified.

11. Consequent upon transfer of the management of Printing Press to CMPDIL the management agreed to restore the benefits of 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each month to the workers who enjoyed the benefits. Subsequently the benefits were extended to the trainees who were posted in the Press on transfer from the Collieries/field unit. Excerpt of record note of discussion held on 6-6-77 and 14-3-78 between the sponsoring union and the management of CMPDIL discloses these facts (Ext. M-16). The relevant portion of the note is re-produced hereinbelow :

"After detailed discussions, it was agreed that the list of holidays and Second Saturday for the year 1977 will be applicable to those regular Press employees (excluding trainees) who were on the rolls of the Press as on 30-9-1976."

(Note.—NCOEA never agreed with the crucial date of 30-9-76 given by the management)

"The management agreed to extend the benefits of holidays and Second Saturday to those trainees in the Press who were extended excluded in the earlier decision taken in the meeting on 6-6-77."

12. There is some controversy with regard to the actual strength of employees working in the Printing Press. According to Shri R. S. Murthy, the total number might be 125 or in the neighbourhood of that number. Shri Murthy has made this statement with reference to the enclosure to Ext. M-15 which was prepared by the management following the order of the Patna High Court dated 5-9-1988 (Ext. M-14). The figure after addition actually comes to 131. WW-1 D. Chakraborty is the sole witness for the sponsoring union. He has stated that the total strength of employees employed in the Press is 135. But Annexure-III of the Written Statement of the sponsoring union discloses that the figure is 137. Anyway, the fact is that the total strength of the employees of the Printing Press ranges between 131 to 137. Shri Chakraborty has stated that excepting the 52 concerned workmen, the remaining employees of the Printing Press of M/s. C.C. Ltd. have been getting 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each and every month from the date of their appointment. The contention of the management is that the concerned workmen are not entitled to such paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month.

I observe that all the 52 workmen are no longer posted in the printing press. S/Shri S. K. Mohan (Sl. No. 3), N.C. Seet (S. No. 6), S. K. Enayatullah (S. No. 11), Imtaz Ahmed (S. No. 18) and D. K. Verma (S. No. 28) have since been transferred from the Printing Press and S. Rose (S. No. 16) has already retired from service. This statement of fact is available from Ext. M-1. Shri Chakraborty has also admitted this fact in his testimony before this Tribunal. So the case of these six workmen shall be left out of my consideration.

13. Both the management and the sponsoring union has relied on the circular dated 3/5-1-70 in support of their respective cases. It has been further contended by the management that the Printing Press is registered under the Factories' Act. The Press is working in three shifts. This has also been proved by Shri R. S. Murthy. The letter of the management dated 27-10-75 also indicates this position (Ext. M-7). This is yet another ground for the management to deny the benefits of annual paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month to the concerned workmen.

Shri D. Chakraborty, one of the concerned workmen, has claimed in his testimony before this Tribunal that the Printing Press is part of the establishment of the Head Office. But I consider there is no evidence on record to support his claim. There is no evidence that the names of the employees of the Printing Press is borne on the rolls of the establishment of the Head Office. According to the management, since the Printing Press is registered under the factories' Act, the concerned workmen are not entitled to the benefits as claimed by them. But the evidence on record firmly establishes that the overwhelming majority of the Printing Press employees have been enjoying these benefits and so the management is not justified to deny the claim of the concerned under the umbrella that the Press is registered under the Factories' Act. Circular dated 28-3-88 (Ext. W-2) envisages that paid holidays are not attached to an individual but are applicable to the establishment units where the executives are deployed. This circular makes distinction between executives and general employees. In my view, it is unfair and improper. The principle is that paid holidays are not attached to an individual but are applicable to establishment units where the employees are posted.

As I have stated before that both the management and the concerned workmen and the sponsoring union relied on the circular dated 3/5-1-70 (Exts. M-2-W-1). The management relies on para 2 of the circular in denial of the claim of the sponsoring union. Shri Chakraborty has stated in his testimony before this Tribunal that there only 10 daily rated workers in the Printing Press and they are not figuring in the present dispute. This statement of his has remained unassailed. This being so, the overwhelming number of employees working in the Printing Press are monthly rated employees and a little over 7 per cent of the employees are daily-rated employee. In my view, para 2 of the circular is referable to the establishment where overwhelming number of employees are daily rated employees and the number of monthly-rated employees is not considerable. In the establishment of the Printing Press the majority of the employees are enjoying the benefits of 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each month. So, the concerned workmen on the basis and spirit of the circular dated 3/5-1-70 (Exts. M-2-W-1) are entitled to 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each month.

14. It appears that CMPDIL in its letter dated 1-9-78 addressed to the A. I. C. (C), Hazaribagh, has stated that as a result of further discussion between the management and the union it was agreed that the facilities (18 annual paid holidays and Second Saturday off in each month) will be made applicable to those workers in the Press including the Trainees who came from CCL and who were on the rolls of the Press, now managed by the CMPDIL, as on 30-9-76. According to the management, the basis of the decision is that only those who enjoyed the additional benefits should continue to get it and it is difficult to see any logic to agree to extend this facility to all Press workers who have joined the Press after September, 1976 or who might join the service in future. But the sponsoring union has pointed out that the management has been denying this benefit to Gujra Bhuvan (S. No. 2) who joined the Press before 30-9-76. It is an admitted fact the concerned workmen have been performing the same nature of duties as the employees of the Printing Press who have been given the benefit of 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each month. The management has resorted to an artificial distinction between the employees who joined the Press upto 30-9-76 and the employees who joined thereafter. In my view, such artificial distinction should be avoided.

Shri Chakraborty in his testimony has pointed out some discrimination made by the management in the matter of paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month. Adverting to Ext. M-6 he has stated that 8 employees were transferred from the colliery to the Printing Press and that 7 of them have since been transferred back to the colliery. Balkisun Jha is the only employee remaining in the Press and he is enjoying 18 paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month. Adverting to Ext. M-9 he has stated that 17 employees were transferred from the colliery to the Printing Press of whom only 4 are working in the Press and the remaining employees have been transferred back to the colliery and Md. Akhtar Hussain, Gopa Chandra Dubey, Bikram Chandra Upadhyay and Nand

Kumar Tiwary are the four employees still working in the Press and getting 18 paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month. According to him, these employees did not use to get 18 paid holidays in a year and Second Saturday off in each month while they were working in the colliery and so long they worked in the Press they enjoyed that facility but when they were transferred back to the colliery they did not get these facilities. The management has not laid any solid evidence to controvert this testimony. Thus, it is seen that the spirit of the circular dated 28-3-88 (Ext. W-2) is that paid holidays are not attached to an individual but are applicable to the establishments/units, where the employees are deployed.

15. Considering all these facts and circumstances, I am of the view that the concerned 46 employees of M/s. C.C. Ltd. Printing Press is entitled to the benefits of 18 paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month. A separate list is annexed to the award indicating these 46 employees.

16. Shri R. S. Murthy, learned Advocate for the management, has contended that the present dispute raised by the sponsoring union is not maintainable as the union did not raise this issue before the Standardisation Committee. A Standardisation Committee was formed with a view to examine different designations, job description, disparity in service conditions amongst different sets of employees including hours of work, leave, holidays, categorisation of job etc. etc. The present dispute is not a dispute relating to disparities in service conditions amongst different sets of employees; it is a dispute relating to disparities amongst the same set of employees in the Printing Press. That apart, formation of Standardisation Committee has not circumscribed the jurisdiction of this Tribunal to adjudicate upon the dispute.

17. Accordingly, the following award is rendered the action of the Central Coalfields Ltd. in discriminating and not granting the benefits of 18 paid holidays annually and Second Saturday off in each month to the 46 employees as annexed to the award of CCL printing Press is not justified. The management is directed to allow these benefits to these employees since the date of their joining the Press.

In the circumstances of the case, I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name
1	Binod Oraon
2	Gujra Bhuian
3	N. K. Roy
4	Jagat Ram
5	M. Hussain
6	S.C. Jha
7	S. K. Ghosh
8	S. P. Dey
9	Indra Naik
10	Anand Sonar
11	R. G. Chirayath
12	Md. M. Rahamar
13	D. Chakraborty
14	B. Satyanarayana
15	P. K. Biswas
16	E. Narawunjee
17	P. Dutta
18	A. Biswas
19	R. C. Sadhukhan
20	Azim Ansari
21	Nasim Ekbal

22. Ramesh Pd.
23. A. K. Singh
24. G. C. Sonar
25. Neel Lakra
26. Md. Idrish Ansari
27. S. Firdesh Shah
28. Arthan Hussain
29. Md. Khalik Lasko
30. Md Shafique
31. Firoz Hamad
32. S. K. Bej
33. S. K. Sabir Ali
34. Parwaj Akhtar
35. Jado Kachhap
36. R. J. verma
37. Gopal Dayal
38. S. K. Gope
39. B. N. Toppo
40. S. Jamil Akhtar
41. Debi Oraon
42. S. N. Thakur
43. T. N. Mahto
44. D. M. Ekka
45. J. N. Ram
46. Ali Hassan Ansari.

Sd/-

Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 195 :- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रिय सरकार, यी. भारत कोयला बोर्ड लिमि. की ईस्ट कतरास कोलिपरा के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच घटुबंद में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रिय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. 2) घटुबंद के पक्षों को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रिय सरकार को 6-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[एन-20012/229/86-डी(ए)]

एच. सी. गोड्डा ईस्ट अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 195.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of East Katras Colliery of M/s B.C.C.L. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 6-1-93.

[L-20012/229/86-DIII(A)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 13 OF 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of East Katras Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.
Dhanbad, the 30th December, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012|229|86-D.III(A), dated the 2nd January, 1987.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that the management of East Katras Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited should regularise their workmen, named below, who are continuing to be shown as Stone Cutters, in Clerical Grade-III in accordance with the work being performed by them is, justified ? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

Annexure

1. Shri Md. Tahir Hussain.
2. Shri Rabindra Nath Choubey.
3. Shri Jitender Kumar Rai.
4. Shri Madan Kumar Singh.
5. Shri Sibadhar Singh.

2. This reference is pending for filing W.S. by the parties. From the record I find that nobody was making any pendency on behalf of the workmen for the last several months. But lastly in May, 1992 Shri D. Mukherjee appeared for the workmen but he did not file any W.S. Lastly on 23-11-92 he submitted that no dispute award should be passed. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is passed.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, -8 जनवरी, 1993

का०आ० 196 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947) का 14 की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, में भारत कोयला कोयला निगम की बलियारी कोयलरी के प्रबंधन

तंत्र के संबंध निवीजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच प्रत्यक्ष में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. 2) धनबाद के पंचपट की प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 4-1-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/263/90-आई धार (कोयला-I)]

एच. सी. गोड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993.

S.O. 196.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 4-1-92.

[No. L-20012|263|90-IR(Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 53 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Balihari Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen.— Shri S. S. Bhattacharjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Coal.
Dhanbad, the 28th December, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012|263|90-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 15th March, 1991.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh for departmentalisation/regularisation of Shri Mokhtar Khan and 15 others on the roll of Balihari Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is justified. If so, to what relief these workers are entitled ?"

2. 16 concerned workmen as per Annexure-A of the schedule of reference are claiming their departmentalisation/regularisation on the roll of Balihari Colliery of M/s. BCCL and the ground taken by them in the W.S. were that they have been performing the job of blacksmithy since long. It was their contention that the work done by them was very very essential and it was very much connected with the production and maintenance of the colliery. It was stated that they have been doing the job of fabrication, crossing air lock calmps, bed plate and repairing of cap plates manufacturing of break shoe, coal tubs and other allied work which according to them are premenent and perennial in nature.

3. They stated that after nationalisation of coal mines the management of BCCL took a general policy decision to regularise the services of the blacksmith as departmental employees and in pursuance with this policy decision the management regularised the services of 14 persons by an agreement dated 2-2-1976 and only these concerned workmen were left out on the ground that the management did not require any more blacksmith, at the relevant time.

4. They further submitted through the W.S. that about 20 workmen engaged in identical work at Kendwadih colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. raised industrial dispute and by an Award dated 27-5-86 in Ref. Case No. 54 of 1981 were regularised but these concerned workmen inspite of their repeated request were not taken in. On these grounds they have prayed that they be departmentalised in the roll of Balihari colliery.

5. The management on the other hand has denied the claims of the concerned workmen mainly on the ground that these concerned workmen are the employees of the contractors and they have nothing to do with the management. Their work was never supervised nor they were ever paid by the management. It was stated that whenever more jobs of blacksmiths are available and such jobs cannot be completed with the help of existing workmen. The same are given to the contractors on the basis of work orders. According to them all types of jobs connected with the blacksmithy cannot be entrusted to the contractor. The management stated that the jobs which are purely temporary in nature are awarded to the contractors. It was the contractors who made payment to the workers as per the agreed rates. The control, supervision are all carried out by the contractors. On these ground it was submitted that the concerned workmen are not entitled to their claim. Lastly it was submitted that casual and temporary jobs are given to the contractors for carrying or for execution of such jobs from time to time.

6. Now the only point for consideration would be as to whether the concerned workmen are entitled for their regularisation on the roll of Balihari colliery.

7. They claim to have been working as blacksmith since long time without any interruption. In this connection at the first hand I may refer to the necessary provision as contained under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 which provides for abolition and regulation of the contract system.

The Act is applicable to the establishment in which the permanent nature job is performed and it shall not apply to the establishment in which the work only of an intermittent or casual nature is performed. Section(5) (a) provides that the work performed by an establishment shall not be deemed to be of intermittent nature —(i) if it was performed for more than one hundred and twenty days in the preceding twelve months, (ii) if it was of seasonal character and is performed for more than 60 days in a year. In the light of this provision let us see whether the concerned workmen performed their jobs for the days as provided under the Act. In this connection reference may be made to the evidence of MW-1 Shri S. Mukherjee, Sr. Engineer. He stated that during his tenure none of the concerned workmen were recruited by the company. However, in cross-examination he stated that the concerned workmen had been discharging their duties faithfully and they have also been working continuously since his tenure in the year 1978. In the beginning line of evidence he stated that he was in BCCL since 1975 and he came to Balihari colliery in the year 1978. Thus the evidence of this witness atleast goes to establish that the concerned workmen were very regular and had been discharging their duties faithfully in the year 1978. This is suggestive of the fact that they performed their duties for more than 240 days in a calendar year. As regards the necessity of the job the witness stated that the work discharged by the blacksmith was necessary for the sake of production and in case of non-engagement the management will suffer loss. This further suggests that the engagement of the concerned workmen in blacksmithy job was very essential for production and maintenance in the colliery. So far the working days are concerned I may refer to Ext. W-1 series which are the attendance sheet in the year 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989. This will show that the number of the days done by the concerned workmen in a month in respect of each concerned workmen was not less than 80 days. It varied from 20 to 25 days per month. This again shows that they were very regular in their duty.

8. It was the contention of the management that these concerned workmen are the men of contractor and they were employed by the management. The question is that how they can be the employee of the contractor to do permanent job on regular basis. As regards the nature of the job the workmen have examined a number of witnesses to speak about it. WW-1 Kishori Viswakarma is one of the concerned workmen who stated that the work done by him and other concerned workmen was like tub repairing, crossing of air lock, bed plates repairing of cap plates, manufacturing of brake shoe, coal tubs and other allied works. Further this fact stands supported from Ext. W-8 series which the photo copies of the work orders. The witness further stated that they had been working as blacksmith both on surface and underground. Again this fact can be testified from some of the documents under Ext. W-2 series. These are the papers concerning colliery stores requisition slips. This means the working implements were issued to the workers to accomplish the job and nature of the jobs appears to have also been noted in the requisition slip. Ext. W-2 and Ext. W-2/19 and Ext. W-2/27 will show that the working implements were issued for the underground jobs. Here I would

like to mention that the casual workmen should not be permitted to accomplish the underground job with the working implements. This further goes to show that the concerned workmen had been doing the permanent nature of job.

9. Now again coming back to the evidence of WW-11 find that the payment of the concerned workmen were made in presence of the Labour Officer and Personnel Officer. The witness stated that their work was allotted by the colliery engineer and it was supervised by him also. The payment sheet Ext. W-1 series will show that payment were made in presence of the officials of the BCCL. At this stage I may also refer to the evidence of Shri Kedar Nath Rai who is a Mechanical Foreman in Balihari colliery in the year 1987. He was in Balihari colliery since 1957 and in due course he became Foreman. He has proved the affidavit sworn in by the concerned workmen—Ext. W-9 series. These affidavits were sworn in to the effect that the concerned workmen are the real workmen and it is they who had raised the industrial dispute through RCMS for their regularisation. Their affidavits also contain individual photographs. WW-5 Shri Kedar Nath Rai further stated that he has been instructing and giving necessary guidance to the concerned workmen in their day to day work in case of non-availability of engineers. This means that the concerned workmen in their discharge of duties had been receiving necessary instructions from the engineering department of the company. Further this fact stands fortified from Ext. W-3/6. This is a photo copy of the letter written by the Engineer to the Pit Engineer 6 Pits Jamadoba. It is dated 29-12-1987. It has been written that the job like gas cutting set with oxygen and the D.A. Cylinders for working at main pump room will be carried out by Kishorilal Viswakarma and to be supervised by the Asstt. Mechanical Foreman and Dashrath Mishra. In face of this documentary evidence it can be safely concluded that the work of the concerned workman was not only supervised by the engineers but at times necessary instructions were also issued.

10. WW-1 also stated in his evidence that their work was allotted by the colliery engineer and also supervised by them. This witness stated further that sometimes the management used to issue slips directly directing to do some jobs. This statement of the witness can be supported by the documentary evidence. Ext. W-3 is the photo copy of the requisition slip dt. 26-2-88 issued to Shri Kishori Viswakarma directing

him to start the motor at 4 No. Pit which was very essential. I think the management should not be permitted to say that the concerned workmen were the employees of the contractors when they were doing perennial nature of job and the job which were very essential for maintenance and production of the colliery.

11. WW-2 Nisar Ahmed is also one of the concerned workman. This witness also stated that their payment was made on the basis of pay sheet which was countersigned by the officer of the management. WW-3 is one Badri Alam Khan, the Attendance Clerk in Balihari colliery. He is also the Secretary of the Union. He has fully supported the case of the concerned workmen. According to him in Kendwadih colliery 20 blacksmiths were regularised by the company after an Award passed by Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad in Ref. Case No. 54 of 1981. The photo copy of the award has been filed which is Ext. W-7. In cross-examination the witness stated that a settlement was arrived at in the year 1976 whereby 14 persons were debarment-alised. The photo copy of the minutes of discussion is Ext. W-6. Ext. 4-W is also a letter addressed to the Addl. Chief Personnel Manager in that connection.

12. WW-4 Shri Bir Bahadur Singh is one of the contractor. He has stated that the concerned workmen were handed over to him by the Agent of the company for doing jobs. However, I find that there is nothing in black and white to support this contention.

13. I have examined these aspects of the matter and I come to the conclusion that the concerned workmen have been doing the job of blacksmiths in the colliery for the last several years continuously. From the documents as mention, I also find that their job was of permanent nature and for the reasons stated above I am to hold the view that the concerned workmen are entitled for their regularisation and it is ordered accordingly. The management is thus directed to regularise all the concerned workmen as per Annexure-A attached herewith on the roll of Balihari colliery in Cat. I within one month from the date of publication of the Award. There is no question of giving any retrospective effect.

This is my Award.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE A LIST OF THE WORKMEN

Sl. No.	Name	Father's Name	Permanent Address	Local Address
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nisar Ahmed	Late Rasul Khan	Vill: Mahanth Ke Patanwa. P.O. Murera, P.S. Darauly, Dist. Siwan.	Balihari Colly, P.O. Kusunda, P.S. Putki, Dist. Dhanbad.
2.	Raj Kumar Mistry	Sri Mathura Mistry	Vill. : Moohasim, P.O. & P.S. Bodh Gaya, Dist. Gaya.	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
3. Manoj Kumar Singh	Sri Jamuna Pd. Singh.	Vill : Barwan P.O. Belain P.S. Nabi Nagar Dist. Aurangabad	Balihari Colliery, P.O. Kusunda, P.S. Putki, Dhanbad.	
4. Kishori Biswakarma	Rameshwar Vishkarma.	Vill : Pali Belkaria P.O. Gola Barrani P.O. Kaouwakol Nawada.	-do-	
5. Mokhtar Khan	Late Aziz Khan	Vill : Mahanth Ke Patanwa P.O. Murena P.S. Darauly Dist. Siwan.	-do-	
6. Prabhat Kumar Singh	Late Adya Nandi Singh	Vill : Chandanpura P.O. Jamalpur P.S. Monghyr, Dist. Monghyr.	-do-	
7. Brij Nandan Pandit	Ramsahai Pandit.	Vill: Aijhi, P.O. K tari P.S. Siekhpura Distt. Monghyr.	-do-	
8. Satyanand Singh	Laldhani Singh	Vill: Ghoghra P.O. Boderwar P.S. Ahirauly Dist. Deoria.	-do-	
9. Parvunath Singh	Late Ambika Singh	Vill: Kailyanpur P.O. Boderwar P.O. Madkopur, P.S. Barauly, Dist. Gopalgange.	-do-	
10. Saudager Pandit	Mishri Pandit	Vill: Bara Solahipur P.O. Do P.S. Sikandra, Dist. Monghyr.	-do-	
11. Jalim Khan	Late Rasul Khan	Vill: Mohanth Ke Patanwa P.O. Mulara P.S. Darauly, Dist. Siwan	-do-	
12. Karu Bhuian	Jodhan Bhuian	Vill: Faseta P.O. Malhari P.S. Imamgange, Gaya.	-do-	
13. Rang Bahadur Singh	Late Kailash Singh	Vill: Kailyanpur P.O. Madhepur P.S. Barauly, Dist. Gopal Gange.	-do-	
14. Shyam Sunder Pandit	Ram Pandit.	Vill: Karki P.O. Belochhi P.S. Husenabad Dist. Monghyr.	-do-	
15. Jahangir Khan	Late Rasul Khan	Vill: Mahanth Ke Patanwa P.O. Murena, P.S. Darauly, Siwan	-do-	
16. Daroga Singh	Chhedi Singh	Vill : Ghoghra P.O. Boderwar P.O. Ahirauly Dist. Deoria.	-do-	

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 197.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेंट्रल माईन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन में संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट का प्रकाशन करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन 20012/245/90-आई.आर. (कोल-1)]

एच. गं. गौड, डेप्ट. अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1993

S.O. 197.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 5-1-93.

[No. L-20012/245/90-IR-(Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 51 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : None

STATE : Bihar. INDUSTRY : Mine Planning.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 31st December, 1992

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(245)/90-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 5th February, 1991.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited management in not promoting Shri S. Kundu and C. K. Santara, Chief Draftsman to the post

of Drawing Officer with effect from 11-1-90 when their juniors and those with lesser merit were promoted is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. This reference was pending for filing W.S. by the parties. But only on the last date a petition was filed on behalf of the concerned workman stating therein that they are almost on the verge of retirement and so not interested in pursuing with the case. They prayed either the case be dropped or no dispute award be passed. I find that the aforesaid petition has been filed by the concerned workman. In the circumstances of the case a 'No dispute' award is passed.

Sd/-

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 198.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ठ) के उपखंड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिव्यवस्था संख्या का.आ. 1993 दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 1992 द्वारा करेंसी नोट प्रेम, नासिक रोड खनन उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 11 जुलाई, 1992 से छह मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः श्रम, औद्योगिक विवाद, अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ठ) के उपखंड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 14 जनवरी, 1993 से छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एम-11017/3/91-आई.आर. (पालिसी विधायी)]

एच. एस. पराशर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 198.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provision of sub-clause (vi) of clause (ii) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1993 dated 14th July, 1992, the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 14th July, 1992;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (ii) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 14th January, 1993

[No. S 11017/3/91-I.R.(PL)]

S. S. PRASHER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 199.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित है, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) की उपधारा (vi) के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की तारीख 11 जुलाई, 1992 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1992 के तहत दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधीन दुग्ध आपूर्ति उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ 29 जुलाई, 1992 से छह माह की कालावधि के लिए लोकोपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त अवधि को और छह मास के लिए बढ़ाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (ड) की उपधारा (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ 29 जनवरी, 1993 से छह माह की कालावधि के लिए लोकोपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।]

[संख्या एस-11017/14/81-डो-आई(ए.)

एस. एस. प्रशर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th January, 1993

S.O. 199.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had in pursuance of the provision of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1992 dated the 14th July, 1992 the industry for the supply of milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 29th July, 1992;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 29th January, 1993.

[No. S-11017/14/81-F(1(A))

S. S. PRASHER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 200.—समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 25) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.ए.ए. द्वारा दिनांक 20 जून, 1992 को भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में प्रकाशित श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की दिनांक 28 मई, 1992 को अधिसूचना संख्या 1657 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना के पैराग्राफ 1 में क्रम संख्या 18 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद "महाहकार समिति" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्याएं और प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी अर्थात्:—

- "19. श्रीमती सीता मुखर्जी,
संयुक्त सदस्य,
18वीं स्ट्रीट, बलाक हा,
फ्लैट नं. 12, कलकत्ता-700012

"20. श्रीमती सत्या बहिन

राज्य सभा सदस्य

[फाईल संख्या एस-42025/49/84-सी.एंड डब्ल्यू.एल. (II)]

अधिकारी, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1993

S.O. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (25 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Labour, number S.O. 1657 dated the 28th May, 1992 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) on 20th June, 1992, namely:—

In the said notification, in paragraph 1, under the heading "Advisory Committee", after serial number 18 and entry relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall be added namely:—

"19. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Member of Parliament 13, Bew Street, Block D, Flat No. 12, Calcutta-700012.

"20. Shrimati Satya Bahin, Member of Rajya Sabha.

[No. S-42025/49/84-C&WL-JJ]

ABHIK GHOSH, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जनवरी, 1993

आदेश

का.आ. 201.—जबकि नियोजकों अर्थात् मी. वैंस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., फाहम क्षेत्र और उनके कर्मकार अर्थात् अब्दुल हकीम, भू. पू. माधारण मजदूर वर्ग-1, पिपला कॉलियरी के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और जबकि, उपर्युक्त नियोजक और उनके कर्मकार औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (ii) के अंतर्गत एक लिखित करार के द्वारा उपर्युक्त विवाद का माध्यस्थता के लिए भेजने पर सहमत थे और उन्होंने उपर्युक्त माध्यस्थता की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.ए.ए. द्वारा उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में उपर्युक्त समझौता प्रकाशित करती है।

समझौता

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अंतर्गत)

पक्ष

पक्षों के नाम:—

नियोजक/प्रबंधन के प्रतिनिधि

1. श्री के. के. बड़गो,
उप मुख्य कामिक प्रबंधक
वैस्टर्न कॉलियरी लि.,
नागपुर क्षेत्र

कर्मकार के प्रतिनिधि

1. श्री अब्दुल हकीम,
भू. पू. सामान्य मजदूर
पिपला कॉलियरी
2. श्री मोहम्मद इब्न,
महासचिव,
सीटू संघ, सितेबरा

पक्ष एतद्वारा सहमत हैं कि निम्नलिखित विवाद को श्री एम.एम. खानरे, उप मुख्य प्रमायुक्त (के.) (सेवा नियुक्त), 62 फ्रीड कालोनी, कटोल रोड, नागपुर के माध्यस्थ के लिए भेजा जाए।

(1) विवादग्रस्त विनिष्ट मामला :—

“क्या संघ/कर्मकार की 26-2-90 की मांग न्यायोचित है अथवा नहीं”

(2) विवाद के पक्षों का व्योम जिसमें अंतर्ग्रस्त प्रतिष्ठान या उपक्रम का नाम और पता शामिल है :—

महाप्रबंधक, श्री मोहम्मद ताजुद्दीन
वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि., भू.पू. सामान्य मजदूर/वर्ग-1,
नागपुर क्षेत्र, कम्प्यूटर नगर, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि.,
जारीपटका, नागपुर-14 (मु.सं.) पिपला कोलियरी

(3) कर्मकार का नाम यदि वह विवाद में स्वयं अंतर्ग्रस्त है अथवा संघ का नाम यदि कोई हो, जो कर्मकार या विवादग्रस्त कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं :—

श्री अब्दुल हनीफ, श्री मोहम्मद ताजुद्दीन,
भू.पू. सामान्य मजदूर/वर्ग-1 महासचिव
वेस्टर्न कोलियरी लि., पिपला सीटू संघ सिलेवरा
कोलियरी

(4) प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित : एक
कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या

(5) विवाद के कारणप्रभावित कर्मकार या : केवल एक
जिनके प्रभावित होने की संभावना है,
की अनुमानित संख्या

हम इस बात से भी सहमत हैं कि माध्यस्थ का निर्णय हम पर बाध्यकारी होगा।

माध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट तीन माह की अवधि या उस अवधि में देगा जो दोनों पक्षों द्वारा लिखित में किए गए समझौते द्वारा बढ़ाई गई हो। यदि यथाविधारित अवधि के अंदर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता है तो माध्यस्थ अपने आप निरस्त माना जाएगा और हम नए समझौते के लिए बार्ता करने की स्वतंत्र होंगे।

प्रबंधन के प्रतिनिधि :

ह/-
(के. के. बक्शी)
उप मुख्य कामिक प्रबंधक
वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि.,
नागपुर क्षेत्र

कर्मकार/अधिक :

(ह/-)

(अब्दुल हनीफ)

भू.पू. सामान्य मजदूर/वर्ग-1
पिपला कोलियरी, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि.

कर्मकार के प्रतिनिधि :

(ह/-)

(मोहम्मद ताजुद्दीन)

महासचिव

सीटू. सिलेवरा

गवाह :

1. (ह/-)

(ए. के. मेहता)

उप कामिक प्रबंधक
वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि.,
नागपुर क्षेत्र

2. (ह/-)

(एम ताजुद्दीन)

महासचिव, सीटू

माध्यस्थ की सहमति

क्षेत्र में

महाप्रबंधक (एन)

वेस्टर्न कोलियरी लि.,

नागपुर क्षेत्र

विषय : श्री अब्दुल हनीफ भू.पू. एम.एम. आई, पिपला कोलियरी के मामले में पंचाट के बारे में पिपला उम क्षेत्र के प्रबंधन सीटू तथा के प्रति निधि के बीच फार्म “एच” में समझौता।

प्रति श्री,

मैं एतद्वारा वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि. के पिपला उप क्षेत्र के प्रबंधन और कर्मकार संघ के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच फार्म “एच” में 16-1-1991 को हुए समझौते के अंतर्गत औद्योगिक अनुशासन संहिता के अंतर्गत माध्यस्थ के रूप में कार्य करने की सहमति देता हूँ।

भवदीय,

(ह/-)

(एम.जी. खानरे)

[सं. एन-22025/8/92-आई आर (सी. II)]

राजा लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th January, 1993

S.O. 201.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd., Kanhan Area, and their workman Shri Abdul Hanif, Ex-General Mazdoor/Cat. I, Pipla Colliery:

And whereas, the said employers and their workman have by a written agreement under sub-Section (1) of Section 10-A of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration and have forwarded to the Central Government a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 10-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said agreement.

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of the parties:

Representing Employer/Management

1. Shri K.K. Bakshi

Dy. Chief Personnel Manager W.C. Ltd., Nagpur Area.

Representing workman

1. Shri Abdul Hanif

Ex. General Mazdoor/Cat. I, Pipla Colliery.

2. Shri Md. Tajuddin

General Secretary CITU Union, Silewara.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following dispute to the Arbitration of Shri M.G. Wanare, Dy. Chief Labour Commissioner (C), (Retd), 62, Friends Colony, Katol Road, Nagpur.

(i) Specific matter in dispute:—

“Whether the demand of the union/workmen dated 26-2-90 is justified or not?”

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment of undertaking involved:—

General Manager,
Western Coalfields Ltd.,
Nagpur Area, Kasturba Nagar,
Jaripatka, Nagpur-44 (MS)

Shri Md. Tajuddin
Ex. General Mazdoor/Cat. I
W.C. Ltd., Pipla Colliery

(iii) Name of the workmen in case he himself is involved in the dispute or the name of the union, if any, representing the workman or workmen in question:—

Shri Abdul Hanif
Ex-General Mazdoor/Cat. I. W.C. Ltd.,
Pipla Colliery.

Shri Md. Tajuddin
General Secretary
CITU Union, Silewara.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking: one affected.

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be: One only affected by the dispute.

The further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of three months or within such further as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period afore-mentioned the reference to Arbitrator shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Management's representative:

(Sd/-)
(K.K. Bakshi)
Dy Chief Personnel Manager
W.C. Ltd., Nagpur Area.

Workman/worker:

(Sd/-)
Abdul Hanif
Ex-General Mazdoor/Cat. I
Pipla Colliery, W.C. Ltd.

Representative of the workman:

(Sd/-)
(Md. Tajuddin)
General Secretary
CITU, Silewara.

Witnesses:—

1. (Sd/-)
(A.K. Mehta)
Dy. Personnel Manager, W.C. Ltd.,
Nagpur Area.
2. (Sd/-)
(M. Tajuddin)
General Secretary, CITU.

CONSENT OF THE ARBITRATOR

To

The General Manager, (N)
WCL, Nagpur Area.

Subject:— Settlement in Form 'H' between the management of Pipla Sub Area and representative of CITU Union regarding Arbitration in the case of Shri Abdul Hanif, Ex-MMI, Pipla Colliery.

Dear Sir,

I hereby give my consent to act as Arbitrator under code of Discipline in Industry under agreement dated 16-1-91 in Form 'H' between the management of Pipla Sub Area of WCL and workman's/union representative.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd/-)

(M.G. WANARE)
[No. L-22025/8/92-JR(C, II)]
RAJA LAL, Desk Officer

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 202.—केंद्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सभी राज्य सरकारों की पशुपालन निदेशालयों को कच्चा मांस (हिमशीत/द्रुतशीत) का निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 में अधिसूचित शर्तों के अर्थात् कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए अधिकरणों के रूप में मान्यता देता है।

स्पष्टीकरण : इस अधिसूचना में, कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) से निम्नलिखित अभिप्रेत है :—

- (i) भैंस, शबों, कटरों/बछड़े का मांस चार माह से लेकर एक वर्ष तक की अवधि के भीतर के कटरों से प्राप्त मांस के द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत मांस तथा कोमा मांस; और
- (ii) भारतीय बकरा तथा भेड़ कच्चा द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत मांस तथा बकरे, भेड़ का कोमा मांस और बकरे तथा भेड़ से प्राप्त द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत।

2. यह अधिसूचना राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होगी।

[फाइल सं. 6/1/92-ई आई एण्ड ई पी]

कुमारी सुमा सुब्बान्णा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1993

S.O. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises the Directorates of Animal Husbandry of all State Governments, as Agencies for the inspection of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) prior to export, subject to the conditions notified in the Export of Raw Meat (Frozen/Chilled) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992.

Explanation.—In this notification Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) means :—

- (i) Meat and minced meat processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from Buffalo, Carcasses, veal/calf meat obtained from buffalo calves of above four months and upto one year of age; and
- (ii) Indian goat and sheep raw chilled/frozen meat and minced meat of goat, sheep and processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from goat and sheep.

2. This notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 6/1/92-EI&EP]

KUM. SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 203.—भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए, कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) की निर्यात से पूर्व स्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण के अधीन लाने के लिए कतिपय प्रस्ताव निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के उपनियम (2) की प्रोविसिओनल शर्तों के अन्तर्गत बाणिज्य मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का. प्रा. 1424 तारीख 6 जून 1992 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित किए गए थे ;

और उन सभी व्यक्तियों में, जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, उक्त आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैदावार बिक्री के भीतर आक्षेप तथा सुझाव मांगे गए थे ;

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 9 जुलाई, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

उक्त प्रारूप पर जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों तथा सुझावों पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है।

अतः निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार की निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् में परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह राय होने पर कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक तथा समीचीन है।

1 यह अधिसूचित करना है कि कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) निर्यात से पूर्व स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होगा।

2. कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) का निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 के अनुसार स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जो निर्यात से पूर्व कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) पर लागू होगा।

3. इस आदेश की अनुसूची [से VII] में उपवर्णित विनिर्देशों को कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) के निर्यात को जब तक प्रतिपिद्ध करना है जब तक कि ऐसे कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) के जिम्मेदार या पैकेजों पर केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त किसी या बिन्दु तब तक कि वह उप पर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है और उसके साथ निर्यात (स्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित या मान्यता प्राप्त किसी अधिकरण द्वारा जाँची किया गया इस आदेश का प्रमाण पत्र तब ही कि ऐसा कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) पूर्वोक्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है तथा निर्यात योग्य है।

5. इस आदेश की कोई भी बात भावी तैनातियों को भू-मार्ग, जल-मार्ग या वायुमार्ग में कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) के उन तथ्यों के निर्यात पर लागू नहीं होगी जिनका मूल्य 5,000 रु. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

6 इस आदेश में, कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) से अभिप्रेत है :—

- (i) द्रुतशीत/स्वालिटी हिमशीत द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत भैंसों के शबों से प्राप्त मांस और कोमा जिसमें 4 माह के और उससे अधिक और एक वर्ष तक की आयु वाले भैंसों के बछड़ों से प्राप्त बछड़ों का मांस बछड़ा मांस अभिप्रेत है, और
- (ii) भारतीय बकरों तथा भेड़ों का द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत कच्चा मांस और कोमा मांस और बकरों तथा भेड़ों से प्राप्त प्रसंस्कृत हिमशीत और द्रुतशीत।

अनुसूची-1

उस कमाईबाने के लिए न्यूनतम प्रपेक्षाएं जो भा.मा. 4393—1979 के अनुरूप नहीं है।

1. सामान्य : अनुसूची में दर्शायी गयी प्रपेक्षाएं सभी अनुमानित कमाईबानों/वृद्धिबानों में सरकार निश्चित अधिकरणों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।

2 अभिलिखित, कमाईखाने/वृक्षरक्षाने में निम्नलिखित आवश्यक सविधानों को लागू करें :-

- (क) पशुओं का बध करने से पहले पशुओं के लिए सुस्थान का स्थान :
- (ख) बध से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं ।
- (ग) बध के मानवीय तरीके ।
- (घ) शवों का अपवहन, प्रसाधन तथा धोना ।
- (ङ) निर्लंबी शव और खाद्य भाग वशित ।
- (भ) उपोत्पादों की उठाई कराई
- (ठ) मांस का निरीक्षण और मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त मांस का निपटारा ।
- (ज) बीमार/रोगग्रस्त पशुओं के लिए अलग बाड़ें, और
- (झ) पर्याप्त जल प्रदाय ।

3 कमाई खाने से युक्ति :- कमाई खाने में निम्नलिखित युक्तियाँ होगी :-

- (क) प्रवेश क्षेत्र या विश्राम स्थल ।
- (ख) शिरेजिया ।
- (ने) बधशाला हाल ।
- (घ) अनुपगमि स्थान ।
- (ङ) प्रशीतित कक्ष (वैकल्पिक)

3.1 बधशाला :

3.1.1 हलाय, शटका, जैविण प्रकार के पशुओं का बध तथा प्रसाधन करने के लिए जहाँ जहाँ अपेक्षित हो, पृथक-पृथक व्यवस्था की जाएगी. —

- (क) भेड़ तथा बकरे ।
- (ख) बड़े बड़े पशु ।

3.1.2 इस प्रकार प्रवृत्त बधशाला हाल और अनुपगमि स्थान पृथक-पृथक होंगे ।

3.1.3 जानवरों को अचेतन करने (जहाँ लागू हो) रक्त म्त्राव और शयों को प्रसाधित करने के लिए पृथक-पृथक स्थानों की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

3.1.4 रक्तम्त्राव क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त आकार कर्ब की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

3.1.5 शवों का प्रसाधन कर्ष पर नहीं किया जाएगा ।

3.1.6 बध किए गए विभिन्न जाति के पशुओं के अंतर्गोषों का निरीक्षण करने हेतु पर्याप्त स्थान और उपयुक्त और समुचित अवस्थित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

3.1.7 शवों की धुलाई तब और पृथक रूप से सूखा क्षेत्र या कर्ष की नालों की और शवों पर्याप्त आकार का क्षेत्र ।

3.2 अनुपगमि स्थान :

3.2.1 उदर और पाखी की सफाई तथा खाली करने के लिए एक पृथक कक्ष और टांगने के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

3.2.2 पशुवैकल्पिक द्वारा और परीक्षण के लिए अपेक्षित मांस को अलग करने हेतु उपयुक्त और पर्याप्त सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी ।

3.2.3 कमाईखाने के दरिगर के भीतर उपयुक्त प्रयोगशाला में पशु विश्लेषक द्वारा जांच करने के लिए अपेक्षित मांस को अलग करने के लिए पर्याप्त एवं उपयुक्त स्थान प्रदान किए जाएंगे ।

3.2.4 मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त और बेकार शरीर भागों को रखने के लिए उपयुक्त पर्याप्त स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और उसे पृथक रूप से नालाबंद किया जाएगा ।

3.3 प्रशीतित कक्ष :

3.3.1 यह वैकल्पिक होगा लेकिन जहाँ प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र उपयुक्त यात्रा दूरी पर अवस्थित नहीं है वहाँ यह अपेक्षित होगा ।

3.3.2 तिलबी हाथ, आदि वातानुकूलित है तो उसका तापमान 10. से. से अधिक नहीं होगा । वो प्रक्षारक कम्पाईमेंट जंगरोधी तार या विस्तारित धातु भाग से बने होंगे जिनका विस्तार भूतल से लगभग 75 मि.मी. ऊपर से छत तक होगा की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

4. शवों की टांगने के लिए छड़े :- शवों की टांगने के लिए उपयुक्त जंगरोधी धातु या मूढ़ इस्पात की टुक वाली छड़ें लगाई जाएंगी और उसी तरह से प्रावधान कनेक्सी के लिए बनाए जाएंगे, जिनमें से बाधा रहित हवा पास हो सके : टुक शरीर भाग निश्चित रूप से साफ और विमंक्रमित किए जाएंगे ।

5. मिथिल निर्माण :

5.1 बध पूर्व परीक्षा और बाड़ा क्षेत्र :- यह क्षेत्र अपेक्षित, साफ़ और जैसे कंकरीट न किमपने वाली है रिगबोन प्रकार की सामग्री से तैयार किया जाएगा और उसमें जल निकास की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं होगी । बाड़ा अधिमानतः आच्छादित किया जाना चाहिए ।

5.2 आहनीय ट्रेफिक के लिए क्षेत्र :- कंकरीट से तैयार किए हुए मैदान, भवन से जल निकास की समुचित सुविधाएं, भारबहन डाक, या पशुधन प्लेटफार्मों की व्यवस्था ऐसे स्थानों पर की जाएगी जहाँ ये जान भरे या खाली किए जाते हैं । पशुओं को ले जाने वाले ट्रकों के लिए प्रेशर धुलाई जेट और विमंक्रमण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

5.3 जल-निकास :- कर्ष के वह सभी हिस्से जहाँ पर गीले कार्य किए जाते हैं, सभी भाग जल निष्कासित होने चाहिए । यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि कर्ष के ठहरान का निकासन के लिए बिना किसी ऐसे गड्ढे के एक समान होना चाहिए कि ब्रव पदार्थ इकट्ठा न हो । प्रशीतक कक्षों या शुष्क भण्डार क्षेत्रों में कर्ष नालियाँ नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ।

6. प्रकाश तथा संवातन :-

6.1 काम करने के कमरों में सीधे प्राकृतिक प्रकाश और संवातन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए या यांत्रिक साधनों द्वारा प्रचुर मात्रा में कृत्रिम प्रकाश और संवातन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

6.2 उन सभी स्थानों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उचित क्वालिटी का कृत्रिम प्रकाश की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जहाँ पर प्राकृतिक प्रकाश उपलब्ध न हो, या अपर्याप्त हो ।

7. जल प्रदाय :

7.1 परिवर्तों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ, पर्याप्त दबाव पर, पर्याप्त, सुरक्षित, पेज ताजा पानी का प्रदाय निरन्तर उपलब्ध होगा ।

7.2 कार्य करने के घंटों के दौरान बधशाला हाल और कार्य करने के कमरे में लगातार साफ गर्म पानी का संचालन उपलब्ध होगी ।

7.3 कमाई खाने में कार्यरत व्यक्तियों के लिए हाथ धोने के लिए समुचित सुविधाएं जिनमें चूनेत गर्म और ठण्डे पानी का संचालन, नाखून साफ करने वाले बुश और साबुन या अन्य आमाजक सम्मिलित हैं, की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

7.4 जहाँ अतिरिक्त नियंत्रण आदि के लिए अपेक्षित जल प्रयुक्त होता है वहाँ ये विशेष रूप से रंग से पहचानी जानी वाली पृथक लाईनों से लाया

जाया जाएगा और पेय जल वाले बालों लाईनों में इनका किसी भी प्रकार का काबू सम्बंध या टेढ़ी लाईनों में से पथ प्रवाह नहीं होगा।

8. सफाई और रखरखाव के लिए सुश्रुता : उत्पाद उठाई धराई परिक्षेत्र के सभी भाग आसानी से दृष्टिगत और सफाई तथा निरीक्षण के लिए सुश्रुत होंगे।

9. अस्वीकृत सामग्री : निम्नलिखित सामग्री कसाई खाने में प्रयुक्त नहीं होगी :—

- (क) खाद्य उत्पादों के लिए प्रयुक्त उपकरणों में ताला और इसकी मिश्रधातु।
- (ख) खाद्य उत्पादों की उठाई-धराई के उपकरणों में किसी भी रूप में कैडमियम।
- (ग) छद्माद, उठाई-धराई परिक्षेत्र में रंग लेपित स्तंभों सहित उपकरण।
- (घ) इतमय आधान या उपकरण।
- (ङ) मोमा।

अनुसूची-II

स्वास्थ्य की अनुपपत्ता के लिए नमूना लेने व परीक्षण की पद्धति :

1. साधारण—मारे गए पशु शर्बों/टुकड़े/कीमा (द्रवशीतित या हिम-जीतित) मांस को प्रत्येक किस्म और खेपों पृथक्-पृथक् रखी जाएंगी और प्रत्येक का एक पृथक् लॉट के नमूनों का परीक्षण अनुसूची-II से VII में अधिकृतित अपेक्षाओं में सामग्री की अनुपपत्ता निर्धारित करने के लिए किया जाएगा।

2. डिब्बों का चयन :

2.1 प्रत्येक लॉट में चयन किए जाने वाले आधानों की न्यूनतम संख्या निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तम्भ (क), (ख) और (ग) के अनुरूप होगी।

क	ख	ग
प्रत्येक लॉट में डिब्बों की संख्या	नैमी निरीक्षण में चयन किए जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या	पुनः निरीक्षण में चयन किए जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या
100 तक	4	8
101 से 200	5	10
201 से 500	6	12
501 से 800	7	14
801 से 1200	8	16
1201 से 3200	9	18
3201 से 8000	10	20
8001 से अधिक	12	24

2.2 डिब्बों का चयन यदुच्छ रूप से किया जाएगा। चयन की यदुच्छता सुनिश्चित करने के क्रम में, यदुच्छ सारणी प्रयुक्त की जाएगी। उन वक्ता में जब ऐसी सारणियाँ उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं, तो निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया अपेक्षा की जा सकती है।

2.3 किताबों आधान से आरम्भ करने हुए चित्ती 1, 2, 3 तथा और इसी तरह सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से की जाएगी और हमेशा "घर"

आधान निकाला जाएगा, "घर" एन/एन का पूर्ण वांछित भ्रम होने पर जहाँ एन कुल आधानों की संख्या तथा चुने जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि आधान के सभी हिस्सों में से नमूना ले लिया गया सावधानी बरती जाएगी।

2.4 प्रति आधान न्यूनतम नमूना भार 50 ग्राम होगा।

3. भ्रम का चुनाव :

3.1 शर्बों या चौथाई शर्बों (क्वार्टर) से नमूने कमर, मांस पेशियों, कंधों, आँखों की पुतलियों, पीछे का चौथाई भाग और कूहों से लिए जाएंगे और यह सावधानी बरती जाएगी कि मांस पेशियों की मोटाई नमूनों में आबुन नमूना प्राप्त करने के लिए, विस्क्रामित स्कीलेट या हृदय, हृदय/दिग्न नली प्रयुक्त की जाएगी। तस्वी हड्डियों पर मोटी मांस पेशियों से नमूने संयोजित हड्डी की मांस पेशी के गहनतम भाग से लिए जाएंगे।

3.2 शर्बों के मामले में नमूना आकार तथा नमूना चयन पद्धति ऊपर पैरा दो के अन्तर्गत अधिकृतित के अनुसार होंगी। प्रति नमूना प्रति भ्रम न्यूनतम भार 100 ग्राम होगा।

4. निरीक्षण मार्गदर्शन :

4.3 पहला नमूना विश्लेषण प्रयोगशाला में भेजा जाएगा और दूसरा नमूना निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा सीलबंद किया जाएगा और समुचित प्रतीक के अन्तर्गत संयंत्र में सुरक्षा के लिए रखा जाएगा।

4.2 नमूनों में से एक नमूना निरीक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा बिहित विशेषताओं/मानकों से अनुपपत्ता की जांच करने के लिए रखा जाएगा। ये बिधित अनुसूचियों में बिहित मानकों के अनुप होंगे और इसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित होंगे :—

(क) मांस का आंतरिक तापमान।

(ख) निम्नलिखित में सूक्त होगा,

(1) कटे फटे किनारों, रंगहीन अवस्था या पानी की प्रकृति, हड्डियों के टुकड़े, केश अत्यधिक उत्तकों, रक्त के छत्रों या अन्य बाह्य पदार्थों, रक्त चारों और क्षुद्रपूर्ण उठाई धराई अत्यधिक काट छांट कण्डराओं और उपस्थित के कारण अन्य क्षुद्रों से।

(2) अत्यधिक वसा, चिकना तथा मृदु फफूंद, कवक घसत।

(3) सड़ांध के चिह्न अर्थात् जिवरण तथा दुर्गंध, आस्कटन, प्रतीतिग दूध।

(4) परजीवी पुटी।

(ग) सूक्ष्मता।

(घ) अंतर्बन्धु का शुद्ध भार।

5. प्रयोगशाला के नमूने।

5.1 ब्यूबो/स्नाइजों तथा छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों/कीमा से प्राप्त नमूने पैक स्थितियों (पॉलिथिन पैके) में प्राथम स्वच्छ पॉलिथिन थैली में रखे तथा सीलबंद स्टाकिनेट पैक या बड़े बड़े खंडों/टुकड़ों से प्राप्त नमूने माफ विस्क्रामित पॉलिथिन थैली में पैक किए जाएंगे।

5.2 नमूनों का हाथ से नहीं छुआ जाएगा और विस्क्रामित संडाओं का सहायता से उड़ाया भ्रम जाएगा। पैक का हाथ से बचाकर तथा निचाइकर हवारहित किया जाएगा और सीलबंद किया जाएगा। यह दूसरे पैक से पुनः पैक किया जाएगा।

5.3 नमूना लेने के समय मांस का तापमान काँइ, किस्म, नमूना लेने का तरीका प्रदर्शित करने हुए एक काँइ तर्फी बाहरी पॉली पैक में रखा जाएगा।

5.4 नमूना लेने के समय मांस का कोष्ठ, किस्म श्रेणी और तापने प्रदर्शित करते हुए एक कोष्ठ परी दो प्रतियों में भी रखी जाएगी तथा सीलबन्ध की जाएगी। इसे समुचित प्रणाली के अंतर्गत संयंत्र में सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

5.5 प्रयोगशाला निम्नलिखित के लिए नमूनों का विश्लेषण करेगी:

- (क) कुल प्लेट संख्या।
- (ख) एसबीरिचिमा कोटी।
- (ग) सालमोरेल्सा।
- (घ) आयातकर्ता/आयात करने वाले देश की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए कोई अन्य क्वालिटी पैरामीटर।

5.6 प्रयोगशाला, नमूना प्राप्त होने के 96 घंटों के भीतर परिणाम घोषित करेगी।

6. नमूनों का परिवहन: प्रयोगशाला में नमूने उपमारोधी बर्फीय बर्तनों में रखे जाएंगे और एक घंटों के भीतर या उससे भी जल्दी विश्लेषण प्रयोगशाला की भेज दिए जाएंगे।

अनुसूची III

भैंस का मांस (बफेलो बीफ) के लिए निर्दिष्ट

1. सामान्य: भैंसों का मांस (बफेलो बीफ) स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए जाएंगे। पशु बध से पहले और बाद में अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सक निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। यह रंगों, रंजकों, रोज्यों, परिरक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रियित नहीं किया जाएगा।

2. विशेष:

2.1 परिभाषा:— भैंस का मांस (बफेलो बीफ) से अभिप्रेत है किसी ऐसी भैंस का शव/जिसकी आयु बारह माह से अधिक हो।

2.2 किस्में:— भैंस का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों के होंगे।

2.2.1 किस्म क: ताजा द्रुतशीतित शव/भाद्ये/बीयाई।

2.2.2 किस्म ख: ताजा हिमशीतित शव/भाद्ये/बीयाई।

2.2.3 किस्म ग: भैंस के मांस के (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.4 किस्म घ: भैंसों के मांस (हड्डियों रहित) ताजे, हिमशीतित।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ: भैंसों (हड्डियों रहित) का मांस ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.6 किस्म च: भैंस (हड्डियों रहित) का मांस ताजा, हिमशीतित।

2.3 विशेषताएं:— भैंस के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी।

(क) वे चर्बी, तन्तु रचना में उत्तम, लाल रंग लिए चमकदार लाल रंग।

(ख) विदारण, विदर्शिता, अवपक, विवर्णन, दुर्गंध तथा संरचनात्मक से परे रवर्तनों रहित।

(ग) गाढेपन में सुवृद्धता अर्थात् खाने पर गड्ढा नहीं पड़ेगा।

(घ) न्यूनतम संयोजक तन्तु।

(ङ) हड्डियों रहित टुकड़े, हड्डियों के टुकड़े, लकड़ी, धूल, धातु के टुकड़ों या अन्य अव्यक्तनीय पदार्थों से पूर्णतया मुक्त होंगे।

अनुसूची-IV

भैंस के बछड़े (कटड़े) के मांस के लिए निर्दिष्ट

1. सामान्य: भैंस के कटड़े का मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए जाएंगे। पशु बध से पहले और बाद में अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सक निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। यह रंगों, रंजकों, रोज्यों, परिरक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रियित नहीं किया जाएगा।

2. विशेष:

2.1 परिभाषाएं:— भैंस के बछड़े का मांस (माह में 12 माह तक की आयु वाले जानवरों से प्राप्त भैंस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है।

2.2 किस्में: भैंस के बछड़े का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों का होगा।

2.2.1 किस्म क: ताजा द्रुतशीतित शव/भाद्ये/बीयाई।

2.2.2 किस्म ख: ताजा हिमशीतित शव/भाद्ये/बीयाई।

2.2.3 किस्म ग: बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा, द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.4 किस्म घ: भैंस के बछड़े (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ: भैंस का बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.6 किस्म च: भैंस का बछड़ा (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा हिमशीतित।

2.3 विशेषताएं: भैंस के बछड़े के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएं होंगी:—

(क) वे चर्बी, तन्तु रचना में उत्तम, रंग में गुलाबीपन लिए हुए, चमकदार गुलाबी।

(ख) विदारण, विदर्शिताएं, कटे फटे किनारों, अवपक, विवर्णन, दुर्गंध और संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों से रहित होगा।

(ग) गाढेपन में सुवृद्धता अर्थात् खाने पर गड्ढा नहीं पड़ेगा।

(घ) न्यूनतम संयोजक तन्तु।

(ङ) अस्थिर रहित टुकड़े, हड्डियों के टुकड़ों, लकड़ी, धूल, धातु के टुकड़ों और अन्य अव्यक्तनीय पदार्थों से पूर्णतया मुक्त होंगे।

अनुसूची V

भेड़ और बकरों के मांस के लिए निर्दिष्ट

1. सामान्य: भेड़ और बकरों का मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्त परिसरों में बध किए जाएंगे। पशु बध से पहले और बाद में संबंधित अभिहित अभिकरण द्वारा पशु चिकित्सक निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। ये रंग, जक, रोज्य, परिरक्षक तथा रसायन द्वारा अभिक्रियित नहीं किए जाएंगे।

2. विशेष:

2.1 परिभाषाएं: भेड़ या बकरों का शव/मांस से अभिप्रेत है, जो 9 मास से अधिक आयु के भेड़ या बकरों से प्राप्त किया गया हो।

2.2 किस्में:— भेड़/बकरों का मांस निम्नलिखित किस्मों का होगा:—

2.2.1 किस्म क: ताजा द्रुतशीतित शव।

2.2.2 किस्म ख: ताजा हिमशीतित शव।

2.2.3 किस्म ग: भेड़/बकरों (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.4 किस्म घ: भेड़/बकरों (हड्डियों रहित) ताजे हिमशीतित।

2.2.5 किस्म ङ: भेड़/बकरों (हड्डियों रहित) ताजे, द्रुतशीतित।

2.2.6 किस्म च: भेड़/बकरों (हड्डियों रहित) ताजा हिमशीतित।

2.3 विशेषताएँ : शीघ्र/बकरी के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ होंगी :—

- (क) हड्डियों रहित टुकड़े जो हड्डियों के टुकड़ों, लकड़ी, घूस, घास के टुकड़े या अन्य अशुद्धियों पर धारण हो पाएँगे।
- (ख) अवांछित शिथिलता, दुर्गन्ध तथा संक्रामकता परीक्षणों से रहित।
- (ग) बचनी तथा तनुत्वता में उत्तम।
- (घ) पाकेपन में सुदृढ़ता अर्थात् दबाव पर गड़बड़े नहीं पड़ेंगे।

अनुसूची-VI

कौमा मांस के लिए विनिर्देश

1. सामान्य : घेस का मांस/बछड़ा मांस/गटन से बचकर कौमा मांस स्वस्थ पशुओं से प्राप्त किया जाएगा जो अनुज्ञापित प्रांत परिसरों में बंध किए जाएंगे। पशु बंध से पहले और बाद में दसिहित अभिचरण द्वारा चिकित्सीय निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे। रंगों, रसकों, योज्यों, परि-रक्षकों और रसायनों द्वारा अभिक्रिप्ति नहीं किया जाएगा।

2. विशेष :

2.1 परिभाषा : कौमा मांस से हड्डी रहित घेस का मांस/बछड़ा या भेड़ या बकरी से प्राप्त एक समान दोनों का मांस अभिचरण है।

2.2 विशेषताएँ : कौमा मांस का मांस/बछड़े या भेड़ या बकरी के मांस में निम्नलिखित विशेषताएँ होंगी।

- (क) रस के घबों, हड्डियों और हड्डी के टुकड़ों, कण्डराओं, बालों अत्यधिक बसा घास या अन्य किसी बाह्य पदार्थ से मुक्त होगा।
- (ख) कोई विषमता, विचित्रता, दुर्गन्ध या रस प्रदर्शित नहीं करेगा।
- (ग) रंग में चमकदार होगा।
- (घ) एक समान बनावट होगा।

अनुसूची-VII

औद्योगिक मांसों के लिए विनिर्देश

सामान्य :

इस अनुसूची में दाने वाले मांस, पिछले अनुसूचियों में दाने कचरे मांस हिमशीतित उत्पादन के सर्वा प्रकरणों को पाएँगे।

1. निर्धारित मांस/मांस/मांस/मांस/मांस से एक मांस प्राप्त जाएगा और निम्नलिखित के लिए परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

- (क) दल प्लेट संख्या एनोत्रिक प्लेट संख्या 107 मांसको औरने निश्चयन प्रति ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगी।
- (ख) एशरिचिमा कोली : ई कोली संख्या 100 प्रति ग्राम से अधिक नहीं होगी।
- (ग) तापमान : यह सभी नमूनों में अनुपस्थित होगा।

2. प्रक्रिया : उपरोक्त मांसों के अनुकूलता करने के लिए नमूना को नै तथा परीक्षण करके की पद्धति अनुसूची-II में दाने के अनुसार होगी।

[फाटल सं. 6/1/93-ई कोली एनोत्रिक]

कमारी मुमा सुखमणा, निदेशक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1993

S.O. 203.—Whereas for the development of the export trade of India, certain proposals for subjecting Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) to quality control and inspection prior to export, were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 6th June, 1992, under the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1424, dated the 6th June, 1992 :

And, whereas, the objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of forty five days of the date of publication of the said order in the Official Gazette.

And, whereas, the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 9th July, 1992 ;

And, whereas, the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government, after consulting with the Export Inspection Council, being of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the Export Trade of India, hereby :—

1. notifies that Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export.
2. specify the types of quality control and inspection in accordance with the export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992 as the types of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) prior to export.
3. recognise the specifications as set out in schedule I to VII appended to this Order as the standard specifications for Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen).
4. prohibit the export, in the course of international trade of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) unless a mark or seal recognised by the Central Government indicating that it conforms to the standard specifications applicable to it, has been affixed or applied to packages or containers of such Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) is accompanied by certificate issued by any of the agencies established or recognised under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that such Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications and is exportworthy.
5. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of bona fide samples or Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) to prospective buyers, the value of which shall not exceed Rs. 5,000.
6. In this order, Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) means—
 - (i) Meat and minced meat processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from Buffalo, Carasses, veal/calf meat obtained from buffalo calves of above four months and upto one year of age ; and
 - (ii) Indian goat and sheep raw chilled/frozen meat and minced meat of goat, sheep and processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from goat and sheep.

SCHEDULE-I

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR AN APPROVED ABATTOIR NOT CONFORMING TO IS 4393—1979

1. General.—The requirements indicated in the schedule will be provided/funded for by Government/Civic agencies at all approved public abattoirs/slaughter houses.

2. Layout.—The abattoir/slaughter house shall have the following essential facilities :—

- (a) Resting place for animals before slaughter,
- (b) Adequate facilities for ante-mortem inspection.
- (c) Carrying out humane slaughter.
- (d) Flaying, dressing and washing of the carcasses.
- (e) Hanging carcasses and edible offal.
- (f) Handling by-products.
- (g) Inspection of meat and disposal of meat unfit for human consumption.
- (h) Segregation wards for sick/diseased animals.
- (i) Adequate water supply.

3. Units in an Abattoir.—The abattoir shall have the following units :—

- (a) Reception area or resting ground.
- (b) Lairages.
- (c) Slaughter halls.
- (d) Ancillary accommodation.
- (e) Refrigerated room (Optional).

3.1 Slaughter Hall :—

3.1.1 Separate provisions, wherever required, shall be made for slaughtering, dressing animals in accordance with halal, jatka and jewish methods :

- (a) Sheep and goats.
- (b) Large animals.

3.1.2 The slaughter halls and ancillary accommodation thus provided shall be separated.

3.1.3 Separate space shall be provided for stunning, wherever applicable) bleeding and dressing of carcasses.

3.1.4 A curbed-in bleeding area of adequate size should be provided.

3.1.5 Dressing of carcasses should not be done on floor.

3.1.6 Adequate space and suitable and properly located facilities shall be provided for inspection of viscera of the various types of animals slaughtered.

3.1.7 Carcasses washing—A curbed and separately dry area or an area sufficient size slopped to a floor drain.

3.2 Ancillary Accommodation :—

3.2.1 A separate room and hanging space shall be provided for emptying and cleaning of stomach and intestines.

3.2.2 Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for the isolation of meats requiring further examination by the veterinarian in a suitable laboratory within the premises of the abattoir.

3.2.3 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the veterinarian.

3.2.4 Suitable and sufficient accommodations shall be provided for the retention of all meat condemned and unfit for human consumption and shall be locked up separately.

3.3 Refrigerated Rooms :

3.3.1 This shall be optional but required where processing plants are not located within reasonable travelling distance.

3.3.2 Hanging halls, if air-conditioned, should have temperature not higher than 10 degree C. Two retaining compart-

ments constructed of rustresistant wire gauge or expanded metal portion extending from about 75 mm above ground to ceiling should be provided.

4. Rails for Carcasses.—Rails with hooks of suitable rust-proof metal or galvanised mild sheet shall be provided for hanging the carcasses and similar provision for plucks shall be made, permitting free circulation of air. The hooks shall be suitably cleaned and sterilized regularly.

5. Civil Construction :

5.1 Ante mortem and Pen Area.—The area should be paved with impervious material such as concrete non-slippery herring-bone type suitable to stand wear and tear by hooves or brick, and patched to suitable drainage facilities. The pan should preferably be covered.

5.2 Areas for vehicular Traffic.—Concrete paved areas, properly drained facilities from building, loading docks or livestock platforms shall be provided at places where vehicles are loaded or unloaded. Pressure washing jets and disinfection facilities for trucks carrying animals should be provided.

5.3 Drainage.—All parts of floors where wet operations are conducted should be well drained. It is important that the floors slope uniformly to drains with no low spots which collect liquid. Floor drains should not be provided in freezer rooms or dry storage areas.

6. Lighting and Ventilation.

6.1 Work rooms should be provided with adequate direct natural light and ventilation or ample artificial light and ventilation by mechanical means.

6.2 Well distributed artificial lighting of good quality should be provided at all places where adequate natural light is not available or insufficient.

7. Supply of Water.

7.1 A sufficient, safe, potable and constant supply of fresh water shall be available at adequate pressure throughout the premises.

7.2 A constant supply of clean hot water shall be available in the slaughter hall and work-rooms during work hours.

7.3 Suitable facilities for washing hands including adequate supplies of hot and cold running water, nail brushes and soap and other detergent shall be provided for persons working in an abattoir.

7.4 Where non-potable water is used for fire control, etc. it shall be carried in completely separate lines preferably identified by colour and with no cross connection or back siphonage with lines of potable water.

8. Accessibility for Cleaning and Maintenance.—All parts of the product handling zone shall be readily available to sight and reach for cleaning and inspection.

9. Non-acceptable Materials.—In an abattoir the following materials shall not be used, namely :—

- (a) Copper and its alloys in equipment used for edible products.
- (b) Cadmium in any form in equipment handling edible products.
- (c) Equipment with painted surface in product handling zones.
- (d) Enamel containers or equivalent.
- (e) Lead.

SCHEDULE-II

METHOD OF SAMPLING AND TESTING FOR CONFORMATION OF QUALITY

1. General.—Each type and category of carcass/cuts/mince (chilled or frozen) meat shall be kept separately and each

all constitute a lot. Samples shall be tested for each lot certifying the conformity of the material with the requirements laid down in schedules-II to VII.

2. Carton Selection

2.1 The minimum number of cartons to be selected from each lot shall be in accordance with Column (a), (b) & (c) of the following table :

No. of Cartons in the lot	No. of Cartons to be selected in routine inspection	No. of cartons to be selected in re-inspection
(a)	(b)	(c)
Upto 100	4	8
101 to 200	5	10
201 to 500	6	12
501 to 800	7	14
801 to 1200	8	16
1201 to 3200	9	18
3201 to 8000	10	20
8001 and above.	12	24

2.2 The cartons shall be selected at random. In order to ensure the random number table shall be used. In case such tables are not available, the following procedure may be adopted.

2.3 Starting from any carton, count them as 1, 2, 3 so on in a systematic manner and withdraw every 'r' the carton, 'r' being integral part N/n where N-total number of cartons and n-number of cartons to be selected. Care should be taken to see that sampling is thorough to ensure that all parts of this carton are taken into account.

2.4 The minimum sample weight per carton shall be 50 gms.

3. Carcass Selection :

3.1 The samples from the carcasses or quarters shall taken from back muscle, shoulders, eye muscle, hind quarters and neck and care shall be taken that the whole thickness of the muscle is covered in the sample. Sterilized scalpels of core/needle tubes shall be used for obtaining the samples. Samples from thick muscles on long bones shall be taken from the largest part of the muscle adjoining bone.

3.2 In the case of carcasses, sample size and sample selection method shall be as laid down under para 2 above. Minimum weight per sample/per carcass shall be 100 gms.

4. Inspection Guidelines :

4.1 The first sample shall be sent to the analytical laboratory and the second sample shall be sealed by the inspecting officer and deposited for safe custody in the plant under proper refrigeration.

4.2 One of the samples shall be examined by the Inspecting officer for checking conformity with prescribed characteristics/standards. These will be appropriate to the prescribed standards in the various Schedules and will include :

- Internal temperature of meat.
- Freedom from :
 - Ragged edges, off-colour, flabby or watery nature, pieces of bones, hair, excessive connective tissues, blood clots or other foreign matter, bruises lacerations and other blemishes due to faulty handling, excessive-trimming, tendons and cartilages.
 - Excessive fat, greasy and soft moulds/fungus infestation,
 - Signs of putrefaction, viz. discolouration, mal-odour souring, freezer burn.
 - Parasitic cysts.

(c) Firmness.

(d) Nett weight of the contents.

5. Laboratory Samples :

5.1 The samples obtained from the cubes/slices and other small cuts/mince packed in cartons shall be placed in clean sterile containers and sealed. The samples obtained from stockinet packs or large chunks/cuts shall be similarly packed in clean sterile containers.

5.2 The samples shall not be touched by hand and shall be handled only with the help of sterile forceps. The pack shall be evacuated of air, by pressing and squeezing between the palms and sealed. This shall be repacked in another poly-pack.

5.3 A code slip indicating the code, date of sampling type, characteristics and temperature of meat at the time of sampling shall be put in the outer polypack.

5.4 A code slip indicating the code, type, characteristics and temperature of meat at the time of sampling shall be put in the duplicate sample also and sealed. This shall be kept in safe custody in the plant under proper refrigeration.

5.5 The laboratory shall analyse the samples for :

- Total plate count
- Escherichia coli*
- Salmonella*
- Any other quality parameter to meet importer/importing country's requirement.

5.6 The laboratory, shall declare the result within 96 hours time from the receipt of the sample.

6. Transportation of Samples.—The laboratory samples shall be kept in thermocole insulated boxes/containers and transported within six hours or earlier to the analytical laboratory.

SCHEDULE-III

SPECIFICATION FOR BUFFALO BEEF

1. General.—Buffalo Beef shall be obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughter houses. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definition.—'Buffalo Beef' means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal which is more than 12 months of age.

2.2 Types.—Buffalo Beef shall be of the following types :—

- Type A : Buffalo Beef fresh, chilled carcass/halves/quarters.
- Type B : Buffalo Beef fresh, frozen carcass/halves/quarters.
- Type C : Buffalo Beef (Boneless) fresh, chilled.
- Type D : Buffalo Beef (Boneless) fresh, frozen.
- Type E : Buffalo Beef (Bone-in) fresh, chilled.
- Type F : Buffalo Beef (Bone-in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Buffalo Beef shall have the following characteristics :

- Lean, good texture, bright red to reddish in colour.
- Free from tears, lacerations, slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alternation.
- Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.
- Minimum connective tissue.
- Boneless cuts to be entirely free from bone pieces, wood dust, metal pieces or other undesirable matter.

SCHEDULE-IV**SPECIFICATION FOR BUFFALO VEAL**

1. General.—Buffalo Beef veal shall be obtained from healthy animals slaughtered in licensed slaughter houses. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special :

2.1 Definitions.—'Buffalo Veal' means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal varying in age from 4 to 12 months.

2.2 Type Buffalo veal shall be of the following types :—

2.2.1 Type A : Buffalo Veal Fresh, chilled carcass/halves/quarters.

2.2.2 Type B : Buffalo Veal Fresh, frozen carcass/halves/quarters.

2.2.3 Type C : Buffalo Veal (boneless) fresh, chilled.

2.2.4 Type D : Buffalo Veal (boneless) fresh, frozen.

2.2.5 Type E : Buffalo Veal (bone-in) fresh, chilled.

2.2.6 Type F : Buffalo Veal (bone-in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Buffalo Veal shall have the following characteristics :

- (a) Lean, fine in texture, bright pink to pinkish in colour.
- (b) Free from tears, lacerations, ragged edges, slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alteration.
- (c) Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.
- (d) Minimum connective tissues.
- (e) Boneless cuts to be entirely free from bone-pieces, wood dust, metal pieces and other undesirable matter.

SCHEDULE-V**SPECIFICATIONS FOR SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT**

1. General.—Sheep and goat meat shall be obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughter house. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. It shall not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and characteristics :

2. Special :

2.1 Definitions.—'Sheep or goat carcass/meat' means sheep or goat meat obtained from sheep or goat which is more than nine months of age.

2.2 Type.—Sheep/goat meat shall be of the following types :

2.2.1 Type A : Sheep or goat meat Fresh, chilled carcasses.

2.2.2 Type B : Sheep or goat meat, Fresh, frozen carcasses.

2.2.3 Type C : Sheep or goat meat (boneless), fresh, chilled.

2.2.4 Type D : Sheep or goat meat (boneless), fresh, frozen.

2.2.5 Type E : Sheep or goat meat (bone-in) fresh, chilled.

2.2.6 Type F : Sheep or goat meat (bone-in) fresh, frozen.

2.3 Characteristics.—Sheep/goat shall have the following characteristics :

- (a) Boneless cuts to be entirely free from bone pieces, wood dust, metal pieces or other undesirable matter.

(b) Free from slime, discolouration, malodour and structural alterations.

(c) Lean and fine in texture.

(d) Firmness in consistency i.e. will not pit on pressure.

SCHEDULE—VI**SPECIFICATIONS FOR MINCED MEAT**

1. General Minced meat derived from buffalo beef/veal and sheep or goat meat which shall have been obtained from healthy animals and slaughtered in licensed slaughter houses. The animals shall be subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection by designated agency. The meat should not be treated with colour, dyes, additives, preservatives and chemicals.

2. Special

2.1 Definition : Minced meat means comminuted meat of uniform grains obtained from boneless buffalo beef/veal or sheep or goat meat.

2.2 Characteristics : Minced buffalo beef/veal or sheep or goat meat shall comprise of the following characteristics.

- (a) Be free from blood clots, bones and bone pieces, tendons, hairs, excessive fat or any foreign material.
- (b) Shall not show any trace of decomposition, discolouration, malodour etc.
- (c) Be bright in colour.
- (d) Be of uniform grains.

SCHEDULE—VII**SPECIFICATION FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL STANDARDS**

1. General.—The standards contained in this schedule shall apply to the various type of raw meat, frozen products described in proceeding schedules.

2. Prescribed parameters Normally one sample per consignment by product type shall be drawn and tested for the following factors :—

- (a) Total Plate Count—Aerobic plate count shall not exceed 10^7 micro-organisms per gm.
- (b) Escherichia Coli—The E Coli count shall not exceed 100 per gm.
- (c) Salmonella—This should be absent in all samples.

3. Procedures.—The method for sampling and testing for conformation with the above standards will be as detailed in schedule II.

[F. No. 6/1/92-EI&EP]
KUM. SUMA SUHANNA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1993

का.घा. 204 --केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियमित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्,—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (i) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम कच्चा मांस (द्रवशीतित/हिदशीतित) का नियमित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1992 है।

(ii) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं :—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा स्पष्टित न हों,—

2.1 "अधिनियम" से नियमित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1983 (1983 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

2.2 "प्रक्रियण" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित या मान्यता प्राप्त क्वालिटी नियंत्रण या निरीक्षण एजेंसी दोनों के लिए कोई भी प्रक्रियण अभिप्रेत है।

3.3 "पशु" से नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट किसी भी जाति से संबंधित पशु अभिप्रेत है, यद्यपि :—

- (क) भैंस,
- (ख) भेड़, और
- (ग) बकरा।

2.4 "अस्थि रहित मांस" से वह प्रसाधित मांस अभिप्रेत है जो कण्डराओं, हड्डियों, त्वास्त्रियों तथा पृथक्कीकरण तंत्रिकाओं से मुक्त हो।

2.5 "मैंस मांस" से ऐसे पशु से जो प्रायः में बारह माह से अधिक हो प्राप्त मांस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है।

2.6 "बछड़ा/बछड़ा भैंस" से ऐसे पशु में प्राप्त भैंस का शव/मांस अभिप्रेत है जो कि बार माह से बारह माह तक की आयु का हो।

2.7 "परिषद्" से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित नियति निरीक्षण परिषद् अभिप्रेत है।

2.8 "पशु शव" से किसी पशु के अंतरांग को सम्मिलित करते हुए उसका (बधित) शरीर या कोई अंग अभिप्रेत है जो किमा अनुसंधान वधशाला में उचित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार बाधित है।

2.9 "दुतशीतित" से अभिप्रेत है कि शव/टुकड़ा/कीमा के अंतरतम बिन्दु पर आंतरिक तापमान किसी भी प्रक्रम पर 4 डिग्री सें.ग्रे. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

2.10 "टुकड़े" से प्रसाधित शवों से प्राप्त मांस और हड्डियाँ रहित मांस अभिप्रेत है।

2.11 "हिमशीतित" से अभिप्रेत है कि शव/मांस/कीमा का तापमान शीघ्र हिमशीतित द्वारा 8° सें.ग्रे. सेलसियस पहुँचाना परन्तु बण्डारकरण पर 15 डिग्री सें.ग्रे. से अधिक नहीं होगा और किसी भी प्रक्रम पर —8 डिग्री सेलसियस होगा।

2.12 "बीबन या बकरा मांस" से बकरे के 9 माह से अधिक बच्चों के शव/बधूष टुकड़ों से प्राप्त मांस है।

2.13 "अर्थकाय" से अभिप्रेत है कशूरु का अनुप्रस्थ प्रवर्त द्वारा शव की गीढ़ को हड्डी के बीच में से, या रीढ़ की हड्डी को पृथक् करके आरी/गंडासे से दो वगैर भागों में बाँटना।

2.14 "निरीक्षण अधिकारी" से केन्द्रीय सरकार या अधिकरण का ग्रहता प्राप्त पशु चिकित्सक अभिप्रेत है।

2.15 "लाल" से अभिप्रेत है वह भाग जो पृथक्करणीय बसा से मुक्त हो।

2.16 "टांगों" से निम्नलिखित के सामने से आधा/पार्श्व सतह के एकल या अधिविशिष्ट टुकड़ा भाग अभिप्रेत है।

2.17 "कीमा मांस" (कीमा/टुकड़ा) से अभिप्रेत है एक सा दाने का चूरा मांस जो कि भैंस/बकरों या भेड़ के हड्डी रहित मांस से एक जैसा प्राप्त किया गया हो।

2.18 "मटन या भेड़" से अभिप्रेत है भेड़ या बकरे के शव/बधूष/टुकड़े जो कि 9 माह से अधिक आयु वाले भेड़ से प्राप्त किए गए हों।

2.19 "शुद्ध चार" से जब शव/टुकड़ों/कीमा का वह भाग अभिप्रेत है जिसमें पैकेट या मिलाए गए बर्फ का भार सम्मिलित न हो।

2.20 "क्वाटर्" से अभिप्रेत है मारे गए पशु का जोधा हिस्सा या भैंस/बछड़ों के एक तरफ से मांस के आधे या आधा टुकड़ा और सामान्य रूप से अग्र और पश्च क्वाटर् के रूप में श्रेणीकृत किया जाता है।

2.21 "पशु वध" से अभिप्रेत है किसी अनुसूचित वधशाला में जहाँ पशु की वध से पूर्व या वध के पश्चात् पूर्ण जांच की जाती है, मानवीय

रंग से पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 (1960 का 59) के उपबंधों के अनुसार किसी पशु का वध करना।

2.22 वधशाला/वधशाला" से वह भवन या परिसर या स्थान अभिप्रेत है जहाँ पर मानव उपधीय के लिए आशयित पशुओं के वध के लिए स्थानीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा अनुज्ञति की गयी हो।

3. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण :

3.1 नियति के लिए आशयित कच्चे मांस (दुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का क्वालिटी नियंत्रण यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से किया जायेगा कि वह अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता-प्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

3.2 कसाईखाने की अपेक्षाएँ :—नियति के लिए मांस की क्वालिटी धाराबद्ध करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि कसाईखाना जहाँ पशुओं का वध किया जाता है निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करता है :—

(क) सभी कसाईखाने जो नियति किए जाने वाले मांस के लिए उद्योगों की कच्ची सामग्री की अपेक्षाओं की गविस करते हैं और भा.मा. 4393-1979 की "कसाईखाने का आधारभूत अपेक्षाएँ" में बताई गयी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करता है।

(ख) जो कसाईखाने या वधशाला गृह इन नियमों की अधिसूचना के पश्चात् बने हैं और मांस के निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए कच्ची सामग्री की सुरक्षा रखने के प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं भा.मा. 4393-1979 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप होंगे।

(ग) जहाँ इन नियमों की अधिसूचना की तारीख के पश्चात् कसाईखाने या वधशाला गृह निर्यात के लिए मांस को एकत्रित करने के प्रयोजन के लिए बने हैं और वे कसाईखानों के लिए स्वीकृत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप हैं वहाँ कसाईखानों के लिए ऐसी घूमटों को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट भा.मा. के अनुरूप होना आवश्यक नहीं है और वे किसी भी स्वीकृत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुपालन के आधार पर अनुपालन के पात्र होंगे।

(घ) यदि वर्तमान कसाईखाने रतम्न (क) की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो उन्हें इन नियमों के प्रारम्भ की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि या ऐसी विस्तृत अवधि जो कि सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित हो के भीतर अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना ही होगा।

3.3 भरणोपपूर्व तथा भरणोपराप्त के लिए शर्तें :

निरीक्षण :—पशु तथा मारे गए पशुओं का भरणोपूर्व तथा भरणोपराप्त निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार या अधिकरण के किसी अधिकृत पशुचिकित्सक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

3.4 भण्डारण :

3.4.1 शवों का आधा भाग/बीधाई भाग ठंडे कमरे में इस प्रकार टांगा जाएगा जिससे कि वह छत से कम से कम 30 सें.मी., बीधारी से 10 सें.मी. तथा फर्श से 10 सें.मी. दूर हो।

3.4.2 हिमशीतित तथा पैक किए गए शव/मांस/कीमा साफ रकतों में रखे जायेंगे जो छत से कम से कम 30 सें.मी. फर्श से 10 सें.मी. तथा बीधारी से 10 सें.मी. दूर हों और डिब्बे एक दूसरे के ऊपर रखे जाएंगे।

3.5 मांस प्रसंस्करण एकक की स्थगिता संबंधी तथा अन्य अपेक्षाएँ :—परिसर प्रसंस्करण एकक के लिए उपयुक्त होगा और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा निर्धारित तथा राजस्वीकृत किया जाएगा।

3.5.1 परिसर नीचे उल्लेख वाले ऐसे क्षेत्र में उपस्थित नहीं होगा जिसमें बार-बार बाढ़ आती है।

3.5.2 समस्त यादें, उपग्रह, भण्डार तथा कारखाना के सभी भाग हमेशा साफ तथा स्वच्छ रखे जाएंगे।

3.5.3 परिसर के भीतर सड़क पक्की होगी।

3.5.4 परिसर स्वच्छ स्थान प्रवर्धित होंगे। जहाँ समुद्री उत्पाद फल तथा सब्जी उसी क्षेत्र में उठाए रखे जाते हैं। वह परिसर जहाँ मांस प्रसंस्कृत किया जाता है, पर्याप्त रूप से उन परिसरों से विभाजित होगा जहाँ ये उत्पाद प्रसंस्कृत होते हैं या यदि वे उसी प्रसंस्करण हॉल में सम्पन्न किए जाते हैं तो वहाँ विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं के बीच सात दिन का अंतर होगा।

3.5.5 इनमें कुत्तों, बिल्लियों, कूत्तक, कीट, मक्खियों, कौआ, जन्तु और गिद्धों का प्रवेश निषिद्ध होगा। बिना या धारे का प्रयोग उस स्थान पर प्रतिषिद्ध है जहाँ प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है या किसी अन्य पैक उत्पाद को भण्डारित किया जाता है।

3.5.6 परिसर का इस तरह से निर्माण तथा रख-रखाव किया जाएगा जिससे कि स्वास्थ्यकर प्रसंस्करण तथा प्रसाधन हो सके। शव मांस के प्रसंस्करण या पैकिंग संबंधी सभी क्रियाएँ कड़ा स्वास्थ्य कर दशाओं में और केंद्रीय सरकार या अधिकरण के किसी अधिकृत पशु चिकित्सक के पर्यवेक्षण में की जाएगी। मांस, फर्ण, बीमारों तथा अन्य संरचनाओं के सम्पर्क में नहीं आएगा उसकी छोड़कर जो मांस के संस्पर्श के लिए विशेषकर निर्मित की गयी हैं। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र का कोई भी भाग रखने या सोने के प्रयोजनार्थ कभी भी प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि वह किसी दीवार के द्वारा प्रसंस्करण/प्रसाधन क्षेत्रों से अलग नहीं होता है।

3.5.7 अधिकृत परिसरों के सभी भाग हमेशा साफ रखे जाएंगे, पर्याप्त रोशनी वाले होंगे, कार्य क्षेत्रों में 220 लक्ष तथा निरीक्षण क्षेत्रों में 550 लक्ष सघनता होनी चाहिए जो हवादार होंगे तथा जिनकी नियमित रूप से सफाई की जाएगी और जो विसंक्रमित तथा दुर्गन्धमुक्त होंगे। परिसरों में सभी संघालनों के संतुल्यप्रद निष्पादन के लिए पर्याप्त कार्य स्थान होना चाहिए। फर्ण अप्रवृत्त न फिसलने वाले होंगे और रोगाणु-भाषक से उनकी प्रतिदिन धुलाई होगी। फर्ण का उद्घात इस प्रकार से होना चाहिए कि जिससे तरल पदार्थ आसानी से बाहर निकल सकें और विकास द्वार मिल द्वारा सुरक्षित होने चाहिए। केवल उन क्षेत्रों में मिलाव नहीं होगा जहाँ मांस हिमशीतल तथा हिमशीतल का भण्डारण होता है, सफेदी रंग धुलाई या रंगलेपन जैसी कि स्थिति हो वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार अवश्य होनी चाहिए। मर्यापन और निरीक्षण को मुक्त बनाने के लिए हलकों करने की तापक्रम की सूचना अधिकरण की अधिम रूप से दी जानी चाहिए। फर्ण बीमारों, छल, विभाजन, बीमारों तथा अन्य सभी संरचनाओं के अन्य भाग ऐसी साधारण विनिर्माण और किनिश के होंगे जिनसे कि वे शीघ्र और पूर्ण रूप से साफ किए जा सकें।

बीमारों पर सफेदी चमकरदार टाई 1.5 मीटर तक की ऊँचाई तक लगी होगी जिससे कि धुलाई मरी पानी व रसायन मुक्त रोगाणुनाशक से की जा सके। कभी-कभी उपयुक्त कोटिंग या सफाई संयंत्र बस्तुएँ सेरेमिक के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त की जा सकती हैं। बीमारों, दरारों विदिरिकाओं तथा मोलने से मुक्त होंगे।

3.5.8 मांस का प्रसंस्करण करने के लिए प्रयुक्त सभी संयंत्र क्षेत्रों को मक्खियों व सर्पों भाँति सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

3.5.9 भीतरी छत स्थायी प्रकार की होनी चाहिए जो धूल के एकत्रित होने को रोक सके धूल जमने, सफेदी फूलने और पक्षी बनकर गिरने की प्रक्रिया को काफी कम कर सके और आसानी से साफ की जा सके। जहाँ कहीं भी संक्षिप्त हों वे ऐसी सामग्री से निर्मित होनी चाहिए

जिनकी सतहता से प्रभावी ढंग से सफाई की जा सके और जिनकी लम्बी काट होनी चाहिए और न्यूनतम ऊँचाई 1.5 मी. होगी।

3.5.10 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र मकड़ियों व उनके जालों से मुक्त होंगे।

3.5.11 वे कमरे और बाह्य जिनमें मांस का प्रसंस्करण और भण्डारण करना है वे प्रसाधन क्षेत्रों, स्वाभाविक, कैंच वेसिन, उत्पाद भण्डारण पशुओं के बाड़े आदि से निकलने वाली धूल व दुर्गन्ध से मुक्त होंगे।

3.5.12 उपस्कर ऐसे स्थान पर रखे जाने चाहिए कि उनका सफाई के लिए भली भाँति निरीक्षण अनुज्ञात किया जा सके। मरि गए पशुओं के णवों पर संसाधन के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले सभी मेजें और उपस्कर ऐसी सामग्री से बने हों जो मरलता से साफ हो सकें निर्मित हों और उन के लिए अप्रवृत्त हों, रसायन और जंगरोधी तथा समतली हों। अस्वास्थ्य या बेकार सामग्री को रखने के काम में आने वाले उपस्करों और बर्तनों की अलग पहचान होनी चाहिए ताकि वे खाने के काम में आने वाले मांस को रखने के काम में आएँ। मांस को संग्रह करने के काम में आने वाला कोई भी बर्तन या आधान जस्ताकृत लोहे या लोहे का बना नहीं होना चाहिए सिवाय मांस प्रशीतन ट्रे को छोड़कर जो जस्ताकृत लोहे की हो सकती है गाँबे या पीतल का बर्तन उन प्रयोग में लाना हो तो मोटी कनई किया होना चाहिए। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में लकड़ी के उपस्करों या ढाँचों के प्रयोग से बचना चाहिए। लकड़ी के दबाने वाले भारी पट्टों और पुरों के लकड़ी के बने हथ्यों को जब काम में लाया जाए तो उन्हें नित्य प्रति गर्म पानी से धोना या भाप से कौटानु मुक्त करना चाहिए। लकड़ी के दबाने वाले पट्टे इनने मजबूत होने चाहिए कि वे दाब के प्रभाव को भली भाँति सह सकें और मांस को लकड़ी के छुगवे से प्रदूषित न करें।

3.5.13 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र अधिकरण के अनुमोदन के बिना उसी तरह के मार्क के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य सामग्री के प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जाएगा।

3.5.14 पानी के निकास और उससे संबंधित पाईपों आदि की प्रणाली कुशलतापूर्ण होनी चाहिए। सभी नालियाँ और गटर उचित और स्थायी तौर पर स्थापित होने चाहिए और भार को वहन करने की समुचित क्षमता वाले होने चाहिए। प्रसंस्करण एकक की जन निकास प्रणाली प्रसंस्करण के भीतर बनी उन नालियों आदि से जुड़ी होनी चाहिए जो शौचालयों या पशुओं के मल त्याग क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली बेकार सामग्री को लाने के लिए बनी हो। मैनहोल रिसने वाले नहीं होने चाहिए जिससे कि श्कावट होने पर वाहित सामग्री वापस न हो सके।

3.5.15 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में प्रवेश निर्बंधित होगा और बधनाया या उपात्ताय अनुभाग के प्रसंस्करण कर्मचारियों को सफाई क्षेत्र अर्थात् प्रसंस्करण या पैकिंग क्षेत्र प्रवेश अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा। पहचान का सुविधा के लिए सफाई क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की पोशाक दूसरे क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की पोशाक से भिन्न प्रकार की होगी।

3.5.16 मांस प्रसंस्करण से सीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से संबंधित सभी कार्यकलापों के लिए जिनमें पानी के प्रयोग का आवश्यकता है, पर्याप्त स्वच्छ तथा पेय जल प्रयुक्त किया जाएगा सफाई के साधन के अलावा संयंत्र में प्रसंस्करण के लिए तथा संबंधित कार्यकलापों से गाढ़े सीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रयुक्त साग पानी नियमित परीक्षण के अधीन होगा और गंगल के पास ऐसे परीक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ होंगी। यदि जांच करने पर उपरोक्त जल अप्रौष्टिक या पीने योग्य नहीं पाया जाता है तो सफाई के लिए जिम्मेदार प्राधिकारियों को इसकी रिपोर्ट की जाएगी और यदि वह प्रसंस्करणकर्ता के निजी साधनों से है तो प्रसंस्करणकर्ता पौष्टिक तथा पेयजल देने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाएगा।

3.5.17 वाणवैसिक प्रचुर मात्रा में अपमार्जक तथा हातिरहित प्रति-रोधी घोल गुप्त होंगे विशेषतः गर्म व ठंडे पानी के लिए पाव संघालित संयोजक टोटिया प्रत्येक प्रवेश व निकास स्थानों पर दी जाएगी।

3.5.18 कर्मचारियों व संयंत्र की सफाई रखने के लिए प्रचुर मात्रा में गर्म व ठण्डा पानी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। भोजे, पट्टी, भारी, छुरिया, स्टील, विद्यारक, चाकू के पैन्, मांस के भण्डारण के लिए आधानों को उपमार्जक घोलों तथा गर्म पानी से पूर्ण रूप से साफ किया जाएगा। "आकू" तथा अन्य काटने के औजार/उपकरणों के स्टरलाइजेशन के लिए 82 डिग्री में, ग्रेड तथा उससे अधिक तापमान पर गर्म पानी उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। यदि आप के उत्पादन या रेफ्रिजेशन या अग्नि नियंत्रण या इसी प्रकार के अन्य कार्यों के लिए जो प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित नहीं है अपेक्षित प्रयुक्त किया जाना है तो ऐसा पानी विनियुक्त अलग नालिकाओं से जाएगा और विशेषतः रंग से जाना जाएगा और उनका पीने के पानी की लाईन में कोई क्रॉस कनेक्शन नहीं होगा।

3.5.19 किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जिसके हाथों पर खुला घाव होगा प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा। किसी भी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो संक्रामक या सामयिक रोगों से पीड़ित है उसे परिसरों में प्रविष्टि नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। सभी कर्मचारियों की वष में एक बार न्यूतन एमबीएस प्रहेता वाले किसी रजिस्ट्रीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायी द्वारा डाक्टरों जांच कराई जाएगी। रजिस्ट्रीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायी द्वारा सम्यक रूप से हस्ताक्षरित ऐसी जांचों का अभिलेख रखा जाएगा और जब यह चाहे निरीक्षण अधिकारी को प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों की भंड से बचने के लिए सर्भी को एक दूसरे से पर्याप्त दूरी रखते हुए कार्य करने के लिए भेजे देनी होंगी।

3.5.20 प्रसंस्करण में सूचना, चबाना तथा धूस्रपान करना प्रति-पिद्ध होगा।

3.5.21 उंगलियों के नाखून और बाण उचित रूप से ढके होंगे। प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रों में कंधा करना और नाक की सफाई करना तथा छींकने का निषेध होगा।

3.5.22 सभी प्रसंस्करण कर्मचारियों को एप्रेन, हैडवियर, हाथ के बस्ताने तथा जूते ऐसी सामग्रियों के बने हुए देने होंगे जो कि आसानी से साफ एवं विसंक्रामित किए जा सकें। पर्यवेक्षण कर्मचारीयुक्त यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि वे साफ सुधरे हों तथा कर्मकार, स्वच्छ, साफ और चुस्त रहें। ब्योक्वित उपयुक्त और सुविधाजनक रूप से परिवर्तनकारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी।

3.5.23 प्राधिकृत परिसरों के पास पर्याप्त शौचालय सुविधाएं होंगी।

3.5.24 शौचालय (द्रुतशीतन कक्ष, हिमशीतन कक्ष, हिमर्भावक भण्डार) अनुज्ञप्ति परिसर होंगे। शौचालय का तापमान अभिलेख रखा जाएगा और एक वष तथा बनाए रखा जाएगा।

3.5.25 प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र में प्रविष्टि होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को रोगानुनाशक जल में पैर धोने के पश्चात् ही प्रविष्टि होने दिया जाएगा।

3.5.26 शौचालयों का प्रावधान म.उ.नि.वि.प्रा. के अनुसार होगा।

3.5.27 निष्कासक पंखों (एग्जॉस्ट फैन) का उपबन्ध किया जाएगा।

3.5.28 अपशिष्ट के परिवहन के लिए प्रयुक्त ट्राली इस प्रकार चिह्नित की जाएगी कि उनकी ट्राली की उनसे भ्रमण पड़ना हो जाए, जो केवल शव मांस के परिवहन के लिए अनन्य रूप से प्रयुक्त होंगी।

3.5.29 अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों की डटार्ड-धराई को इस ढंग से की जाएगी जिससे कि खाद्य या पेय जल दूषित न हो। अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों तक नाशक-जीव की पहुंच के विकास के लिए पूर्वधानियां बरती जाएंगी। मांस और मांस उत्पाद की डटार्ड-धराई तथा अन्य कार्य क्षेत्र के पास से अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों को हटा देना चाहिए। यह नियमित अंतरालों पर और दिन में कम से कम एक बार होना ही चाहिए। अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों

निपटान के तुरन्त पश्चात् भंडारण के लिए प्रयुक्त पात्र तथा अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों के सम्पर्क में आने हुए किसी भी उपकरण की सफाई होनी चाहिए तथा उसे रोगाणु मुक्त करना चाहिए। दिन में कम से कम एक बार अपशिष्ट सामग्रियों भण्डारण क्षेत्र की सफाई होनी चाहिए तथा उसे विसंक्रामक करना चाहिए।

3.5.30 सभी प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र तथा उपकरणों की सफाई और विसंक्रामक दोनों प्रतिदिन कार्य करने से पूर्व और पश्चात् होनी चाहिए।

3.5.31 दृढशीतन कक्ष की सफाई तथा स्वच्छ करने के लिए एक निश्चित समय सूची अपनाई जानी चाहिए।

3.6 नमूना लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धति: निर्यात के लिए आशयित कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) का निरीक्षण नमूना लेकर किया जाएगा और उनका परीक्षण इस दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि परेषण मानक विनियमों के अनुरूप है।

3.7 अधिकरण के लिए अनुदेश:—परिसरों में स्वच्छता, कार्मिक तथा उपकरणों की सफाई प्रचालन सूचि की क्रियाविधि, नमूना लेने, परीक्षण पैकिंग का तरीका, प्रसाधन के सभी प्रक्रम पर कच्चे मांस का निरीक्षण और चिह्न तथा उसके अभिलेखों के रखरखाव के संबंध में परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी निर्देशों का कठोरता से पालन किया जाएगा।

3.8 शव/मांस के परिवहन की शर्तों:—मांस की किण्व पर निर्यर रहते हुए शव/मांस के परिवहन के लिए निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों का पालन करना होगा:

मांस की किस्म (1)	परिवहन के लिए विनियम (2)
ताजा	यान पूर्ण रूप से अप्रवेश्य फर्श और सतही बोकार से ढके होने चाहिए। 100 कि.मी. से अधिक परिवहन की दूरी में 6° से.ग्रे. अधिक तापमान बनाए रखने के बुद्धन प्रयत्न करने होंगे।
द्रुतशीत	रेफ्रिजरेटिड/विद्युत्तरोधी बॉन में ले जाना। 100 कि.मी. से अधिक दूर ले जाने के मामले में 6° से.ग्रे. से अधिक तापमान न होने के प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे।
हिमशीत	विद्युत्तरोधी/रेफ्रिजरेटिड बॉन में ले जाना। शव/मांस का तापमान 8° से.ग्रे. से अधिक होगा।

4. निरीक्षण का आधार:—निर्यात के लिए आशयित कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) का निरीक्षण यह देखने की दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि यह अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा माप्यता-प्राप्त विनियमों के अनुरूप है।

5. निरीक्षण और प्रमाणन की प्रक्रिया:

5.1 निरीक्षण के लिए आवेदन:—कच्चा मांस (द्रुतशीत/हिमशीत) का निर्यात करने का दृष्टक निर्यातकर्ता निर्यात के लिए आशयित रेषण का विवरण देते हुए विहित प्रोफार्मा में अधिकरण के निकटन कार्यालय को सूचना देगा।

5.2 आवेदन भेजने के लिए समय की निर्धारित सीमा:—ऐसी प्रत्येक सूचना अधिकरण के कार्यालय में निर्यातकर्ता के परिवार से परेषण के भेजे जाने की प्रत्याशित तारीख से कम से कम पांच दिन पहले की जाएगी।

5.3 पशु चिकित्सक प्रमाण पत्र जारी करता: नियम 5.1 के अधीन सूचना प्राप्त होने पर नियम 3 और 4 के अधीन यथा उ पबंधित के अनुसार निरीक्षण और इस 288 से जारी अनुदेशों यदि कोई हों, के आधार पर अभिकरण अपना 288 समाधान कर लेने पर कि परेषण का प्रसंस्करण और पैकिंग इस पर लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है यह घोषणा करने हुए निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर देगा कि कच्चे मांस (388 से निरीक्षण) का परेषण मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त है और निर्यात योग्य है।

परन्तु अभिकरण के लिए विधिपूर्ण होगा कि वह पर्यवेक्षण, निरीक्षण करने तथा उपरोक्त उपबंधों की अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराए और निर्यात के लिए 388 से मांस के लिए किसी भी रूप में अभिकरण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर दें यदि वह पूर्वोक्त अपेक्षाओं का पालन नहीं करता।

परन्तु यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या अभिकरण के लिए यह विधिपूर्ण होगा कि वह मरणीपूर्व और मरणोपरान्त शव परीक्षा निरीक्षणों के लिए आवश्यक और उत्तरदायी कामिक विनिर्दिष्ट और अभिहित करें तथा इसमें शवों की संख्या के प्रति यूनिट किसी या दोनों दृष्टियों के लिए आवश्यक कामिकों की संख्या सम्मिलित होगी:

परन्तु यह और कि ऐसे कामिक, अभिकरण या अन्य किसी लोक प्रधिकरण या प्रइवेट अभिकरण जो पशुओं या दध और निर्यात के लिए मांस के उत्पादन में प्रथमतः परिसरों के प्रयोग के हकदार और उत्तरदायी हैं, के अधीन नियोजन में हो सकेंगे।

5.4 निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार: अहाँ अभिकरण का समाधान नहीं हो पाता वहाँ वह तीन दिनों के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने से इंकार की सूचना नियतिकर्ता को उसके कारणों सहित देगा।

5.5 पांच निरीक्षण: प्रमाणन के पश्चात् अभिकरण को मण्डार-करण अभिवहन में या पत्तों पर परेषण की क्वालिटी में पुनः निर्धारित करने का अधिकार होगा। न प्रक्रमों में से किसी भी प्रक्रम पर परेषण में मरणा निरीक्षण के अन्तर्गत पाए जाने की दशा में मूल रूप से जारी प्रमाण-पत्र प्रत्याह्वितकर लिया जाएगा।

5.6 पशु स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण-पत्र की विधिमाम्यता: परेषण के पास होने की तारीख से निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र हस्ताक्षरित मांस के संबंध में पांच दिन और हस्ताक्षरित मांस के लिए 90 दिन की अवधि के लिए विधिमाम्य होगा। यदि एक आवेदन में प्रस्तुत एक से अधिक परेषण भिन्न-भिन्न दिनों पर अनुमोदित होते हैं तो प्रमाण-पत्र की विधि माम्यता अनुमोदित की पूर्वतम तारीख के लिए संगणित की जाएगी।

5.7 निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्रों की पुनः विधि माम्यता: यदि परेषण का निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र की अवधि के भीतर पोत बहुत नहीं होता है तो नियतिकर्ता का पुनः विधि माम्यता के लिए परेषण को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी। ऐसे मामलों में विधिमाम्यता हस्ताक्षरित मांस के लिए तीन दिन और हस्ताक्षरित मांस के लिए 30 दिन की और अवधि के लिए बढ़ा दी जाएगी।

6. निरीक्षण का स्थान: इन नियमों के प्रयोजनार्थ कच्चे मांस (प्रक्षीत/हस्ताक्षरित) का निरीक्षण प्रसंस्करणकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता/बूचक-खाने के परिसरों पर किया जाएगा। प्रसंस्करणकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता/बूचक-खाने ऐसा निरीक्षण करने के लिए अभिकरण को सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेंगे।

7. निरीक्षण फीस: निर्यातकर्ता/प्रसंस्करणकर्ता अभिकरण की निम्ना-न्कार फीस देगा:—

1. परेषणानुसार निरीक्षण के अंतर्गत निर्यात के लिए प्रति परेषण न्यूनतम 50/- रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

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2. उत्पादनगत क्वालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत प्रति परेषण न्यूनतम 50/- रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

3. स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत निर्यात के लिए एक वर्ष में न्यूनतम केवल दो हजार पांच सौ और अधिकतम केवल एक लाख रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए, पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के 0.1 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जाएगी।

टिपणी:—प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा दी जाने वाली निरीक्षण फीस की राशि निकटतम रूप तक पूर्णांकित की जाएगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए जहाँ ऐसी राशि में रुपये का भाग पैसे हों, वहाँ यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे या अधिक हो तो वह बढ़ाकर सयवा कर दिया जाएगा और यदि ऐसा भाग पचास पैसे से कम हो तो उसे छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

8. अपील:—(1) ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति जो पशु चिकित्सक स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जाने के अभिकरण के इंकार किए जाने से व्यथित है, वह ऐसे इंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के दस दिनों के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त न्यूनतम तीन परन्तु सात से अधिक व्यक्तियों के विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को अपाल कर सकेगा।

(2) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

(3) अपील, इसके प्राप्त होने के पन्ध्र दिनों के भीतर निपटा जाएगी।

[फाईल सं. 6/1/92-ई आई एण्ड ईपी]

कुमारी सुमा सुब्बण्णा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1993

S.O. 204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement:—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992.

(ii) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions:—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

2.1 "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

2.2 "Agency" means any agency for quality control or inspection or both established or recognised under Section 7 of the Act;

2.3 "Animal" means an animal belonging to any of the species specified below, namely:—

(a) Buffalo, (b) Sheep, and (c) Goat

2.4 "Boneless meat" means dressed meat which is free from tendons, bones, cartilages and separable nerves;

2.5 "Buffalo Beef" means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal which is more than 12 (twelve) months of age;

2.6 "Buffalo Veal" means buffalo carcass/meat from an animal above four months old but upto twelve months;

2.7 "Council" means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act;

2.8 "Carcass" means the (slaughtered) body or any part thereof including viscera of any animal which has been

slaughtered according to the proper procedure in an approved slaughter house;

2.9 "Chilled" means that the core temperature of carcass/cuts/mince does not exceed 4 degrees celsius at any stage ;

2.10 "Cuts" means meat obtained from dressed carcass and boneless meat;

2.11 "Frozen" means that the temperature of carcass/meat/mince shall reach minus 8 degrees celsius by quick freezing and shall not go above minus 15 degrees celsius during storage and minus 8 degrees celsius at any other stage;

2.12 "Goat meat" means carcass/cubes/cuts obtained from goat which is more than nine months of age ;

2.13 "Halves" means sawed/chopped carcass divided into two equal halves splitting through the centre of the backbone or removing the back bone by cutting through the transverse process of the vertebrae;

2.14 "Inspecting Officer" means a qualified veterinarian of the Central Government or Agency;

2.15 "Lean" means the meat free from separable fat;

2.16 "Legs" means single or unsplit cut of half/side in front of hip joints,

2.17 "Minced meat" means comminuted meat of uniform grains obtained from boneless meat of buffalo, goat or sheep;

2.18 "Mutton or sheep" means carcass/cubes/cuts obtained from goat or sheep which is more than nine months of age ;

2.19 "Net weight" means weight of the carcass/cuts/mince when packed but does not include weight of the package or added ice;

2.20 "Quarters" means fourth part of carcass of the cut sides of a buffalo/veal carcass derived from halves and generally categorised as fore and hind quarters;

2.21 "Slaughter" means killing of an animal employing a humane method in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (54 of 1960) in a licensed slaughter house where the animal is subjected to through ante mortem and post mortem examinations ;

2.22 "Slaughter house/abattoir" means the building, premises or place which is licensed by the local authority for the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption.

3. Quality Control and Inspection.

3.1 The quality control of raw meat (chilled or frozen) intended for export shall be carried out with a view to ensure that the same conforms to the specification recognised by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act.

3.2 Requirement of an abattoir.

For the purpose of assuring the quality of meat for exports it shall be ensured that the abattoir where the animals are slaughtered shall meet with the following requirements :—

- (a) All abattoirs servicing raw material requirements of the industry for meat for export and in existence as on the date of commencement of these rules shall comply with the requirements stipulated in IS 4393-1979 'Basic requirement for an abattoir'.
- (b) The abattoirs or slaughter houses constructed after the date of the notification of these rules and utilised for purposes of securing raw material for export of meat shall comply with the requirements of IS-4393-1979.
- (c) Whereafter the date of notification of these rules abattoirs or slaughter houses are constructed for purposes of source of meat for export and these are in conformity with any accepted international standards for abattoirs such units shall not be re-

quired to comply with IS-Standards mentioned above and shall be eligible for licensing on the basis of compliance with any other accepted international standards.

- (d) In the case of existing abattoirs which do not meet with the requirements of clause (a) at present they shall have to conform the requirement within a period of three years from the date of commencement of these rules or such extended period as may be notified by the Government.

3.3 Conditions for antemortem and postmortem. Inspection.—The animals and carcasses shall be subjected to antemortem and postmortem inspections by a qualified veterinarian of the Central Government or Agency.

3.4 Storage.

3.4.1 The carcasses halves/quarters shall be so hung in the chill room as to be atleast 30 centimeters from the ceiling, 30 centimeters from the walls and 10 centimeters from the floor.

3.4.2 The frozen and packed carcasses/meat/mince shall be stacked on clean racks atleast 30 centimeters from the ceiling, 10 centimeters from the floor and 10 centimeters from the walls and cartons shall be stacked one over the other.

3.5 Sanitary and other requirement of meat processing unit.—The premises shall be fit for processing unit approved and registered by the local authority.

3.5.1 The premises shall not be located in an area subjected to frequent flooding.

3.5.2 All yards, out house, stores and all approaches to the factory shall always be kept clean and in sanitary condition.

3.5.3 The road within the premises shall be metalled.

3.5.4 The premises shall be located in a sanitary place. Wherever marine products, fruits and vegetables are handled in the same area, the premises where meat is processed shall be adequately partitioned from the premises where these products are processed or leave a gap of seven days between different processings, in case they are carried out in the same processing hall.

3.5.5 It shall exclude the entry of dogs, cats, rodents, insects, flies, crows, bats and vultures. The use of poisons or baits is prohibited in place where processing is carried out or any packed product is stored.

3.5.6 The premises shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit hygienic processing and dressing. All operations in connection with the processing or packing of carcass meat shall be carried out under strict hygienic conditions and under the supervision of the qualified veterinarians of the Central Government or Agency. Meat shall not come in contact with floors, walls or other structures except those which are specially designed for contact with meat. No portion of the processing area shall ever be used for living or sleeping purposes unless it is separated from the processing/dressing area by a wall.

3.5.7 All the parts of the authorised premises shall always be kept clean, adequately lighted, the intensity should be 220 Lux in work rooms and shall 550 Lux in inspection areas, and ventilated and shall be regularly cleaned, disinfected and deodorised. The premises should provide adequate working space for the satisfactory performance of all operations. The flooring shall be impervious, non slippery and washed daily with disinfectant. The floor should slope sufficiently for liquids to be drained off to trapped outlets protected by a grill except in rooms where meat is frozen or stored frozen. Lime washing, colour washing or painting, as the case may be, shall be done atleast once a year. The dates when this is to be undertaken shall be intimated in advance to the Agency to facilitate verification and inspection.

tion. The floors, walls, ceilings, partitions, doors and other part of all structures shall be of such material, construction and finish that they can be readily and thoroughly cleaned. The walls shall be tiled with white glazed ceramic tiles upto a height of 1.5 meters to enable washing with hot water and chemical disinfectants. Alternatively, suitable coatings or hygienic panels, may be used instead of ceramic. The walls shall be free from cracks, crevices and dampness.

3.5.8 All plant areas utilized for processing of meat shall be appropriately protected against ingress of flies.

3.5.9 The ceiling shall be of permanent nature and prevent accumulation of dirt and minimize condensation, mould development and flaking and should be easy to clean, wherever stains are there, it should be constructed with such material which is to be cleaned easily and effectively, should have side curb with a minimum height of 15 centimeters.

3.5.10 The processing area shall be free from cobwebs and spiders.

3.5.11 The rooms and compartments in which the meat is processed or stored shall be free from dust and odour emanating from the dressing rooms, toilets, catch basins by-product storage, animal pens.

3.5.12 The equipment shall be so placed as to permit thorough inspection for cleanliness. All the tables and equipments used for dressing of carcasses shall be of such material which can be easily cleaned, sterilised and is impervious to water, resistant to chemicals and rust and smooth. Equipments and utensils, used for inedible or condemned materials should be so identified and should not be used for edible meat. No vessel or container for storage of meat made up of galvanised iron or iron shall be used except meat freezing trays which may be of galvanised iron. Copper or brass vessels when used should be heavily tinned. Use of wooden equipment/structures in the processing area shall be avoided. Wooden chopping blocks and wooden handle or knives which when used, shall daily be washed with hot water or steam sterilised. The wooden chopping blocks shall be strong enough to withstand chopping and shall not contaminate the meat with wood dust.

3.5.13 The processing area shall not be used for the processing of any material other than meat of the same species without approval of the Agency.

3.5.14 All drainage and plumbing system shall be designed for efficiency and adequacy having regard to the throughout of the plant and all drains and gutters shall be permanently installed. The drainage system of the processing unit shall not be connected within the processing building with the drains receiving effluent materials from the toilets or animals pens. Manholes will be leakproof to avoid backflow of the waste matter due to blockage.

3.5.15 The entry to the processing area shall be restricted and process workers from slaughter house or by-product section shall not be allowed to enter the clean area that is processing or packing area. For easy identification the uniforms of workers of the clean area shall be different from those working in other areas.

3.5.16 All activities relating to meat processing and having requirement of the use of water shall be supported by access to adequate clean and potable water. The water to be utilised in the plant for processing related activities shall be subjected to regular testing and the plan shall have adequate arrangements for such testing. If upon testing water is found to be unwholesome or non-potable, the fact shall be reported to the authorities responsible for the supply and if it is from processor's own sources then processor shall take all necessary steps to render the water wholesome and potable.

3.5.17 Wash basins with ample detergent and harmless antiseptic solution, preferably with foot operated faucets having water supply shall be provided at each entry and exit points.

3.5.18 Ample supply of water shall be provided for the workers and for keeping the plant clean, Tables, band saws, knives, steels, cleavers, knife pouches, containers for storage of meat shall be washed thoroughly with detergent solutions and hot water. Hot water at 82°C and above should be available for sterilisation of knives and other cutting tools/equipment. If non potable water is used for production of steam or for refrigeration of fire control or any other purpose unconnected with processing then such water should be carried in completely separate lines identified preferably by colour and with no cross connection or back siphonage with the lines carrying potable water supply.

3.5.19 No person having any open wound on the hands shall be allowed to work in the processing area. No person suffering from infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter the premises. Annual medical check up of all the employees shall be carried out by a registered medical practitioner with a minimum MBBS qualification. A record of such examinations duly signed by a registered medical practitioner shall be maintained and presented to the inspecting officer as and when desired by him. Overcrowding of employees in the processing area shall be avoided by providing working table at sufficient distance from each other.

3.5.20 Spitting chewing and smoking shall be prohibited in the processing area.

3.5.21 The finger nails and hairs shall be properly trimmed or covered. Combing of hairs in processing area and cleaning and blowing of nose shall be prohibited in the processing area.

3.5.22 All process workers shall be provided with aprons, headwear, hand gloves and footwear of such material which can be easily cleaned and disinfected. The supervisory staff shall ensure that the same are properly cleaned and the workers are neat, clean and tidy. Adequate, suitable and conveniently located changing facilities should be provided.

3.5.23 The authorised premises shall have adequate cold storage facilities.

3.5.24 The cold storage (Chilling room, freezing room, freezer store) shall be licensed premises. Temperature records of the cold storage shall be maintained and retained for one year.

3.5.25 All external accesses to the processing area shall be provided with antiseptic foot bath for persons entering the processing area.

3.5.26 Provision as to lavatories as per Marine Product Export Development Authority.

3.5.27 Exhaust fans shall be provided where necessary.

3.5.28 Trolleys used for transportations of the waste shall be marked as to identify them from those which shall be exclusively used for the transportation of carcass meat.

3.5.29 Waste material should be handled in such a manner as to exclude contamination of food or potable water. Precaution should be taken to prevent access to waste by pests. Waste should be removed from the meat and meat products handling and other working areas at regular intervals and atleast once a day. Waste receptacles used for storage and equipment which has come into contact with the waste should be cleaned and disinfected. Atleast once a day the waste storage area also should be cleaned and disinfected.

3.5.30 All the processing area and equipments shall be cleaned and disinfected after each days' work.

3.5.31 At definite time schedule shall be adopted for cleaning and sanitizing the chilling room.

3.6 Method of sampling and testing.—The inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) meant for export, shall be done by drawing samples and testing the same with a view to see that the consignment conforms to the standard specifications.

3.7 Instructions for Agency.—All instructions regarding sanitation in the premises, cleanliness of personnel and equip-

ment, operational procedures, method of sampling, testing, packing, marking and inspection of raw meat at all stages of dressing and maintenance of records thereof all instructions issued from time to time by the Agency and compatible with these rules shall be adhered to.

3.8 Conditions for transport of carcasses/meat.—The conditions stipulated in column (2) of the following table are to be followed for transportation of carcasses/meat depending upon type of meat :—

Type of meat	Specifications for transport
(1)	(2)
Fresh	Vehicles fully covered with impervious flooring and side walls (In case of transport over distance exceeding 100 kms. suitable arrangement shall be made to maintain a temperature not exceeding 6°C.
Chilled	Transported in refrigerated/insulated vans. In case of transport over distance exceeding 100 kms. suitable arrangement shall be made to maintain a temperature not exceeding 6°C.
Frozen	Transported in insulated/refrigerated vans. The temperature of the carcass meat shall not go above minus 8°C.

4. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the same conform to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act.

5. Procedure of Inspection and Certification.

5.1 Application for Inspection.—An exporter intending to export raw meat (chilled/frozen) shall submit an intimation in prescribed proforma giving particulars of consignment intended to be exported to the nearest office of the Agency.

5.2 The time limit for Sending Application.—Every such intimation shall reach the office of the Agency not less than five days before the anticipated date of despatch of the consignment from the exporters premises.

5.3 Issue of veterinary Health Certificate.—On receipt of the intimations under rule 5.1 the Agency on satisfying itself on the basis of inspection carried out as provided for under rule 3 and 4 and the instructions if any issued in this respect that the consignment has been processed and packed according to the standard specification applicable to it, shall issue a veterinary health certificate declaring the consignment of raw meat (chilled/frozen) as fit for human consumption and export worthy :

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Agency to supervise, oversee and secure compliance of the requirements of the above provisions and to refuse to issue veterinary health certificate in respect of meat in any form intended for export not complying with the requirements :

Provided further that it shall be lawful for the Central Government of the Agency to specify and designate the personnel necessary and responsible for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections and this shall include the number of personnel necessary for either or both functions per unit of number of carcasses :

Provided further that such personnel may be under the employment of the Agency or any other public authority or the private agency entitled to and responsible for the use of the premises in question for slaughter of animals and production of meat for export.

5.4 Refusal to issue veterinary health certificate.—Where the Agency is not satisfied, it shall within a period of five days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporters alongwith the reasons thereof.

5.5 Check Inspection.—Subsequent to certification, the Agency shall have right to reassess the quality of the consignment in storage, transit or at the ports. In the event of consignment being found not conforming to the standard specifications, at any of these stages, the certificate originally issued shall be withdrawn.

5.6 Validity of veterinary health certificate.—The inspection certificate issued shall be valid for a period of five days in respect of chilled meat and ninety days for frozen meat and twenty one days for vacuum pack chilled meat from the date of passing of the consignment. If more than one consignment approved on different days is presented in one application, the validity of the certificate shall be reckoned for the earliest date of approval.

5.7 Revalidation of veterinary health certificate.—If the consignment is not shipped within the period of validity of the inspection certificate, the exporter shall be permitted to present the consignment for revalidation. In such cases, the validity shall be extended for a further period of three days for chilled meat and thirty days for frozen meat.

6. Place of Inspection.—The inspection of raw meat (chilled/frozen) for the purpose of these rules shall be carried out at the premises of the processor/exporter/abattoir. The processor/exporter/abattoir shall provide all necessary facilities to the Agency to carry out such inspection.

7. Inspection fee.—Inspection fee shall be paid by the exporter/processor to the Agency as under :—

1. For export under consignmentwise inspection, a fee at the rate of 0.4 per cent of the F.O.B. value, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per consignment.
2. For export under the in-process quality control system, a fee at the rate of 0.2 per cent of the F.O.B. value, subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 per consignment.
3. For export under the Self-certification system, a fee at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the F.O.B. value, subject to a minimum of Rupees Two thousand five hundred only and maximum of rupees one lakh only in a year.

Note.—The amount of inspection fee for each consignment payable by the exporter shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose where such amount contains a part of rupee, then if such a part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise, it shall be ignored.

8. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue a veterinary health certificate may within ten days of receipt of the communication of such refusal by him prefer an appeal to a panel of experts consisting of not less than three, but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) The quorum of the panel shall be three.

(3) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days of its receipt.

[File No. 6/1/92-EI&EP]

KUM. SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

वाणिज्य संचालन

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्र. १०५:—केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (स्वातिथी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कच्चा मांस (हिमशीतिल/प्रतशीतिल) का निर्यात (स्वातिथी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण)

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

विषय: 1992 में अधिसूचित शर्तों के अधीन कच्चा मांस (शुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) का निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए (निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को मांग्यता देती है)---

1. निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण बम्बई/कलकत्ता/कोचीन/दिल्ली/मद्रास।
2. विपणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय।

व्याख्या: इस अधिसूचना में कच्चा मांस (शुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) से निम्नलिखित प्रसिद्ध है:---

(1) भैंस बकरी कटोरे/बछड़े का मांस चार माह से लेकर एक वर्ष तक की धातु के भैंस के कटोरे से प्राप्त मांस के (शुतशीतित/हिमशीतित) द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत मांस तथा कीमा मांस और

(2) भारतीय बकरा तथा भेड़ कच्चा शुतशीतित/हिमशीतित मांस तथा बकरी भेड़ का कीमा मांस और बकरी तथा भेड़ से प्राप्त शुतशीतित/हिमशीतित द्वारा प्रसंस्कृत।

2. यह अधिसूचना राजपत्र में इसके प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रचलित होगी।

[काईल सं. 0/1/92 ईसाई एण्ड ईपी

कमारी सुधा सुबबन्ना, निदेशक]

S.O. 205---In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises the following agencies for the inspection of Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) prior to export, subject to the conditions notified in the Export of Raw Meat (Frozen/Chilled) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1992.

1. Export Inspection Agency at Bombay/Calcutta/Cochin/Delhi/Madras.
2. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

Explanation---In this notification Raw Meat (Chilled/Frozen) means:---

- (i) Meat and minced meat processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from Buffalo, Carcasses, veal/calf meat obtained from buffalo calves of above four months and upto one year of age; and
- (ii) Indian goat and sheep raw chilled/frozen meat and minced meat of goat, sheep and processed by chilling/quick freezing obtained from goat and sheep.

2. This notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 6/1/92-EI&EP]

KUM. SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

